"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; fresh southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,489. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅞c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—England's reply to the alternative proposals of the Boers was delivered yesterday, but the contents were not made public. It was charged in the Cape Assembly that Transvaal secret service funds were used for election expenses of Afrikanders. The correspondent of The London Morning Post says that the Boers outside of Johannesburg are all armed and that Mr. Chamberlain's speech has inflamed the war spirit. It is said that the arms passed through Cape Colony by Mr. Schreiner went directly to the Transvaal, and were not intended for the Orange Free State. Mrs. Jones and George Stephenson of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who are said to have eloped from that place with money belonging to the woman's husband, and who were arrested on their arrival at Liverpool, were remanded at the Bow Street Police Court, London, until next Tuesday. The United States Embassy will ask for their extradition. Baron Albert Grant, the company promoter who gave Leicester Square to the London public, and who became a bankrupt after the notorious Emma Silver Mine scandal, is dead. "Tod" Sloan won three races at the Derby meeting yesterday, and "Skeets" Martin was victorious in one race. Ambassador Choate is the guest of Henry Phipps at Beaufort Castle, Scotland. The military cordon to prevent the spread of the bubonic plague from Oporto is now complete. Business houses are begging the officials to allow exporting to be continued, as 20,000 persons will be thrown out of employment if it ceases. Dr. Cauro of Paris was killed by a fall from a precipice in the Alps. A number of other fatalities in various parts of the Alps are also reported.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Prince Cantacuzene sailed for New York on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday.

W. J. Bryan, addressing a large crowd at Winnemucca, Nev., said the Chicago platform would be reaffirmed in its entirety next year.

Gov. Roosevelt visited the fair at Hornellsville yesterday and made an extended speech to an immense crowd. He defended his action with regard to the canals, and said it had been proved that the charges made were infamous lies and slanders.

The defenders of Capt. Carter have assumed an aggressive attitude, and declare that the accused officer never has had an opportunity to refute the charges made against him. They say he is a victim of persecution, and never took a dollar from the Government dishonestly. Wayne MacVeagh is returning from Europe to lead the defense.

Page 2.

A collision occurred yesterday on the Erie Railroad, near Arlington, N. J., in which one man was killed and twenty-four were injured. Two cars laden with stone broke loose from a freight train and crashed into a passenger train.

Page 3.

Mrs. A. E. Koefoed, widow of Albert Koefoed, and stepdaughter of Charles G. Wilson, President of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, is missing. It is thought that she is detained by persons who extorted money from her.

"Abe" Coakley, a noted crook, received a probably fatal knife wound in the breast early yesterday morning at the hands of a drunken friend, William Joyce, a porter. The latter was being importuned to go home by Coakley when he made the assault.

There is much indignation among cyclists and horsemen over the action of Park Commissioner Brower in granting to the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island the exclusive use of the Coney Island cycle path on Labor Day for their road race.

At the convention yesterday of the State Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association it was resolved to urge a return to the old license system, to oppose the Raines law, and to fight for a reduction of the tax on the retailers. The association also went on record as opposed to the sale of liquor in department stores as tending to injure the morality of women.

Page 4.

The latest estimates on the loss of life in the recent hurricane in Puerto Rico place the figure at 5,000 at the lowest, and the loss of property was many millions. Accurate figures may never be obtained.

Page 5.

Nathan Straus's gelding, Cobwebs, trotted half a mile in 1:05 yesterday at the track of the Empire City Trotting Club, at Mount Vernon. The track is one of the best equipped in the United States.

Sadducee, claimed by many horsemen to be the best two-year-old of the year, was beaten yesterday at Sheepshead Bay. Messmerist, which carried stake weight, won this race. Imp took the Ocean Handicap.

Page 6.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld is to speak here next Monday night. He will preach harmony in the Democratic Party.

Announcement was made yesterday of the formation of the Bankers' Trust Company and the acceptance of its Presidency by George W. Ely.

President McKinley arrived at Canton yesterday morning and received a warm welcome from his fellow-townsmen. He thanked them in a little speech and was cheered.

The Ohio Democratic Convention yesterday nominated J. R. McLean for Governor by half a vote. He had, however, ample strength in reserve. The platform declares for Bryan and free silver.

Page 7.

The Santo Domingo revolutionists have established a provisional Government at Santiago and have elected a President. Two cities declare for Jimenes.

A Farmers' Trust has been organized under the name of the Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley. The capital stock is to be $20,000,000 in $10 shares.

The thirteen-year-old son of Policeman Henry Niggesmith jumped into the Harlem River last night at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and rescued another boy from drowning.

Page 12.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday placed itself on record as against the private control of the city's water supply and committed itself to the acquisition by the city of whatever additional watersheds may be necessary.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 10.
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MR. CHOATE IN SCOTLAND.

Is the Guest of Henry Phipps at Beaufort Castle, Beauly.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Ambassador Choate has ended his visit to Andrew Carnegie and is now staying with Henry Phipps at Beaufort Castle, Beauly, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

When at Skibo Castle Mr. Choate and the other guests enjoyed exceptionally good sport, in one day securing 8 stags and 500 grouse.

FATAL REALISM ON THE STAGE.

Boy Shot While Taking Part in a Play at Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 30.—One of the men taking part in a theatrical production here to-night was shot and fatally injured. He was Chester Temple, eighteen years old, of 421 East Jersey Street, Elizabeth, and was acting as one of the "supers" in the play "Northern Lights" at the Lyceum Theatre.

He was playing as one of the Indians, and was crouching behind a rock when he was seen to fall. No one in the audience imagined he was hurt. At the moment he fell a squad representing United States soldiers was firing upon the Indians. Blanke cartridges were used, but the wad and powder from one of the muskets had torn away one side of Temple's chest.

He was quickly carried behind the scene and sent to the General Hospital in an ambulance. The audience was dismissed without its knowing that it had witnessed a serious bit of realism.

CARTER'S COMPANY MAKES A CLAIM.

Contractors Ask the Government to Pay $450,000.

FOR WORK NOT PERFORMED

The Convicted Engineer Shares in the Profits.

His Associates Abandon Work on Their Contract After His Arrest to Await the Outcome of the Court-Martial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—There are pending in the United States Court of Claims, to be taken up and disposed of at such time as may be decided to be appropriate by the authorities, suits against the United States to recover about $450,000, alleged to be due the Atlantic Contracting Company. These suits grow out of the celebrated Carter case. The amounts demanded by the Atlantic Contracting Company represent what that Company might have earned if the conspiracy against the Government had not been uncovered and Carter brought to trial as the chief conspirator.

The sums for which the Atlantic Contracting Company makes claim have never been earned. They have never been demanded in the usual way, by presentation of vouchers to show that work has been performed. With the arrest of Carter and the beginning of the investigation of his wrongdoing the Atlantic Contracting Company stopped all operations at Tybee Breakwater. The money to carry on the work had been appropriated, and the contract was still in force. For a reason, which Capt. C. E. Gillette, who succeeded Capt. Carter in charge of the work at Savannah and Cumberland Sound, knew perfectly well, the Atlantic Contracting Company, of which John F. Gaynor is President, did not touch the work after Oct. 11, 1897.

CONTRACT LIABLE TO FORFEIT.

Everybody in official life who has looked into this Carter case, and who now takes up the claims in the Court of Claims against the United States, knows that the Attorney General knows that the contracts with Gaynor and the Atlantic Contracting Company should have been annulled more than a year ago, nearly two years ago, in fact. The engineer officer in charge knew in November, 1897, for he then informed Gaynor of the fact that he had done no work for a month, while the contract required that a delay of fifteen fair working days would subject the contractor to forfeiture of his contract and of all the money remaining unpaid under the contract.

The Chief of Engineers has known that the contract might have been declared forfeited, and that it should have been declared forfeited. He so informed his superior officer, the Secretary of War. It was the business of the Secretary to inform the Attorney General. There is reason to believe that the Attorney General knows all this. He has assigned a young man in his office to defend the United States against the demands of the contractors with whom Capt. Carter operated in such a way as to incur the sentence of a court-martial that he be fined $10,000, dismissed from the army, and imprisoned for ten years.

If it was the business of the Attorney General to try the Carter case, it is suggested that there would be impropriety during a trial in making critical comments upon that case and upon the claims of the Atlantic Contracting Company for money not earned, when it has been testified that through the conniving and planning of Capt. Carter they were able to enjoy profits from contracts performed in a manner not contemplated by the Government and to deceive the public and the Government. But the Attorney General is not trying the Carter case. He is only looking for some ground, apparently, upon which to base the advice to the President that the court-martial that tried Carter upon their responsibility and honor as officers and gentlemen, was incompetent, irregular in their procedure, and unjust in their findings, and that their decision ought to be met by a setting aside of the findings and sentence, the dismissal from arrest of the accused, and his restoration to the rank and duty from which he was sentenced to be degraded.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DEFENDER.

It is not to be supposed for a moment that the Attorney General is permitting the members of the Atlantic Contracting Company to bring in their claim unmolested simply because of the indifference of the Government to the recovery of $450,000 which it may be called upon by a complaisant court to pay. It is not assumed that the Attorney General preferred to have the case take that way rather than to annul the contract and put the contractors to the trouble of proving that they are entitled to the money. There is some impression here that the apparent indifference of the Government and the confidence of the claimant contractors is based upon a belief that Carter will be set free as a man free from guilt, notwithstanding the finding of his brother officers, and that his release by the President will be followed by the payment to the Atlantic Contracting Company of $450,000 in addition to the $2,000,000 that they and Carter have received in excess of the amount that was expended in performing the work that has eaten up some $3,000,000.

The Atlantic Contracting Company has never put in a bill for the $450,000 it has never earned, but demands, through the Court of Claims. If it had regularly earned the money by doing work, the fact that the money had been earned would have been certified by the engineer in charge, vouchers would have been issued by him, they would have been honored by the Chief of Engineers, and cashed by the Treasury. Why, it may be asked was this usual order avoided, and the Court of Claims sought for a settlement, with the assertion that "the defendant has refused to pay the petitioner" the $450,000 that Congress appropriated to be expended, but which was not expended because it was not earned? This claim ought not to have been permitted to get to the court before the Government had annulled the contract. It is there, however, and the public is entitled to know something of the circumstances which the Government will prove in order to save that money to the taxpayers, instead of giving it to the Atlantic Contracting Company.

DEFENSE TO THE CLAIM.

The Government, presumably by a competent attorney, will undertake to show that the $450,000 is not due because the claimants, by neglect, forfeited their right to receive the money appropriated. It will further show that the Atlantic Contracting Company conspired with Capt. Carter to defraud the Government to the extent of over $2,000,000, which was proved in a court-martial held at Savannah Jan. 12, 1898, which found Carter guilty. By this conspiracy the contractors were authorized to charge $1 a yard for millions of square yards of brush matresses that were worth but 15 cents a square yard. Frauds were found in the rock contracts. Manifestly corrupt interpretations were put upon the contracts, which were so planned that only

Continued on Page 3.

DEMOCRATIC SUB-COMMITTEES.

Acting Chairman Stone Names the Executive, Ways and Means, and Press Committeemen.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—Former Gov. Stone, acting Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, after being advised by Chairman Jones, to-day named the following subcommittees of the National Committee:

Executive—Messrs. Johnson of Kansas, (Vice Chairman,) Stone of Missouri, Champeau of Michigan, Shanlin of Indiana, Clayton of Alabama, Guffy of Pennsylvania, Gahan of Illinois, Head of Tennessee, Thompson of Nebraska, Williams of Massachusetts, and O'Brien of Minnesota.

Ways and Means—Messrs. McLean of Ohio, (Vice Chairman,) Woodson of Kentucky, Wilson of Colorado, Dwyer of California, Tillman of South Carolina, Campbell of New York, and Johnson of Kansas. The former members of this committee, Messrs. Altgeld, Allen, Teller, and Stone, resigned, and requested the Chairman to name their successors.

Press Committee—Messrs. Howell of Georgia, (Vice Chairman,) Daniels of North Carolina, Troup of Connecticut, Walsh of Iowa, and Johnson of Kansas. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole will be ex officio Chairman of all sub-committees.

ADDRESS BY W. J. BRYAN.

Says the Chicago Platform Will Be Reaffirmed Entirely—Method for Dealing with Trusts.

WINNEMUCCA, Nev., Aug. 30.—William J. Bryan passed through Winnemucca today on his way to California, and delivered an address to a large crowd. He said in part:

"I believe the outlook for success in 1900 was never better than at present. On the old questions of the campaign of 1896 we are stronger than we were during that campaign. On the new questions we are gaining steadily. The Chicago platform at the convention next year will be reaffirmed entirely. In fact, I doubt whether any opposition to the platform will manifest itself in the convention at all.

"Two of the greatest of the new issues that are before the country are, first, the trusts; second, the Philippine question. The first question can scarcely be called new; but the trusts have been so multiplied that the question assumes an importance which it did not have in 1896.

"Many methods have been suggested for the extermination of the trusts. The most feasible, it seems to me, is to require every corporation to obtain a license from the Federal Government before it is permitted to do business outside the State in which it is organized.

"This Nation must choose between being a republic or an empire. An imperial policy cannot be defended on any ground. From a financial standpoint, it will be an expense to a large majority of the people and a profit only to the capitalists who would organize syndicates to develop the Philippines. From a religious point of view, it cannot be defended. A despotism at Manila is not consistent with a free Government in the United States. This Nation cannot endure while half its people are citizens and half vassals."

STONE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Now Thought He Seeks Second Place on the Democratic Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Friends in this city believe now that there is truth in the reports current for some time that ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri is a candidate for the position of Vice President on the ticket with Bryan.

One thing which confirms this belief is the fact that Mr. Stone's aides in St. Louis are sending out by the wholesale pamphlet copies of a speech made in Missouri in which he outlined his ideas of what next year's platform should be.

Some of Bryan's friends here are not sure that Stone is not seeking the first place.

DEMAND FOR SILVER COIN.

Dimes, Quarters, and Half Dollars Are Being Produced by the Mints as Rapidly as Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—"Dimes, quarters, and half dollars are being turned out by all the mints as rapidly as they can be produced," said an officer of the Treasury to-day, "the demand for fractional currency and silver dollars being unprecedented. The requests do not come from one section of the country, but from every section. As fast as the coin can be minted it is shipped to those who have called for it. Usually the demand for this currency does not begin until the Autumn, but this year orders for large quantities have been coming in for more than four weeks. It is estimated that the orders received at the Treasury Department will average over $60,000 in fractional currency a day."

Treasurer Roberts said that the demand was due to the activity of business. An order was issued to the California Mint on Aug. 1, he said, to turn out $150,000 worth of dimes, quarters, and halves a month until further notice, only for the use of the Pacific Coast. Another thing mentioned by Treasurer Roberts was the increased demand for pennies in the West and South, where but comparatively few of these coins have previously been used. He attributed the increased use of pennies to the War Revenue act, which requires the use of internal revenue stamps on telegrams, checks, &c.

TO INTRODUCE NEW HULL BILL.

Iowa Congressman Wants 100,000 Men and Three-Battalion System.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Congressman J. A. Hull of Des Moines, Iowa, Chairman of the Military Committee of the last House, is in this city. In speaking of measures to be considered by the next Congress, he said he would introduce a military bill similar to the so-called "Hull bill" in the next House.

"I believe that the three-battalion regiment will find favor with the House," he added. "The last Congress provided for thirty regiments and twenty-three have been raised. Each regiment should have 1,300 men. Congress will certainly allow the President to increase the present 50,000 fighting strength to 100,000 if necessary.

"A monetary measure will be introduced, and I think Congress will pass bills establishing civil government in Puerto Rico and a similar government in the Philippines, subject to the military authority, if hostilities there come to an end soon enough. I believe the Cubans desire annexation."

FIRE ROUTS SUMMER GUESTS.

Miller Homestead at Mahwah Destroyed, with a Loss of $25,000.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 30. The old Miller homestead, one of the largest places in Mahwah, a few miles from here, was destroyed by fire late last night. Although there were sixty guests stopping at the homestead, none was injured. The fire, which originated in a pile of kindling wood, into which a negro threw a lighted cigar, caused a loss of about $25,000.

The guests were mostly New Yorkers and many of them lost more or less of their personal effects. When the fire was discovered the kitchen was all in a blaze and the flames spread rapidly. There was no fire department available, and the men boarders and some of the farm hands in the neighborhood organized a bucket brigade, but without effect.

January Will See the End of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—"I make the prediction," said Senator Elkins to-day, "that the insurrection in the Philippines will be at an end by January. I am confident of this. The Filipinos who are in insurrection will make no more trouble. The campaign will be waged relentlessly after the middle of October."

Special low Rate Excursion.

The New York Central offers half-fare excursions for Labor Day to Niagara Falls, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, &c. Apply to ticket agents for pamphlets, tickets, and particulars.—Adv.

ELOPING COUPLE REMANDED.

American Embassy in London to Ask for Extradition of Mrs. Jones and G. Stephenson of Wilkesbarre.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Mrs. Jones and George Stephenson, who are said to have eloped from Wilkesbarre, Penn., taking with them money belonging to the woman's husband, have been remanded at Bow Street until next Tuesday. The United States Embassy is asking for their extradition.

The arrest of the couple was effected in a most informal way, and the Liverpool police are delighted that the embassy has received orders to press the case. Otherwise the consequences to the police might have been serious. The Sheriff of Wilkesbarre, when he found that the couple had sailed for England, cabled the Chief of Police of Liverpool to detain them. Without further instructions the Chief made the arrests, and then found there was no one in England in a position to make a charge against the prisoners. They were brought before a Liverpool Magistrate, who remanded them to Bow Street.

The time during which prisoners can be held for extradition is strictly limited, and the Liverpool police, on whose shoulders rested the responsibility for the arrests, urgently applied to the United States Embassy to take up the case. It is reported that cable messages were sent to Washington asking if the United States desired the extradition of the couple, but no answer came until a few hours before the prisoners were to appear at Bow Street. Then the Washington authorities cabled instructions to the embassy to press for extradition. The Liverpool police now breathe more easily, and the embassy will see the proceedings through. The prisoners possessed $600.

SECRETARY PORTER IS NOT OUT

Rumor that He Will Not Return to His Duties at the White House Is Unfounded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The President is expected at the White House on Saturday morning, to remain but a few days, before he leaves for Philadelphia to attend the Grand Army gathering.

In connection with this news it is stated at the White House that no word has been received from Secretary John Addison Porter, whose arrival in New York was announced a few days ago. There have been many rumors that Mr. Porter would not return to his duties at the White House, and that he would accept an appointment in the diplomatic service.

The best information obtainable is opposed to these stories, and it is understood that Mr. Porter, whose health has greatly improved, will soon be on duty at the Executive Mansion.

JOHN BROWN'S MEN REBURIED.

Federal Troops Act as Escort, a Salute Is Fired, and Bishop Potter and Whitelaw Reid Speak.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Thirty-five hundred persons witnessed the ceremonies at the reinterment of John Brown's followers in the little graveyard at the John Brown Farm at North Elba, about two miles from here, this afternoon. The date is the forty-third anniversary of the battle of Ossawatomie.

The hymn "Onward, Christian Soldiers," was sung at the opening of the ceremony, the entire throng joining in. Prayer was offered by the Rev. E. A. Braman, after which the Rev. Joshua Young, D. D., of Groton, Mass., who preached John Brown's funeral sermon forty years ago, made an address. The Epps family, colored, who were brought here by John Brown years ago, then sang "There is a land that is fairer than day."

Capt. James H. Holmes of New York, who fought with John Brown and fired the first gun in the battle of Ossawatomie, delivered an address.

Richard I. Hinton of Brooklyn delivered a historical address, and then the audience joined in singing "John Brown's Body Lies a-Moldering," after which Bishop Potter of New York spoke briefly and then introduced Whitelaw Reid of New York.

Mr. Reid, who is visiting Bishop Potter at his camp on Mohawk Island, Lake Placid, spoke of the Brown raid at Harper's Ferry, Va., and of the bravery of the men. The Rev. Joshua Young pronounced the benediction.

The funeral procession was under a military escort from the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry, Plattsburg, with Lieuts. Connell and Ball in command. A military salute was fired over the graves of seven men, and the crowd dispersed.

PRINCE CANTACUZENE SAILS.

Princess Hatzfeldt Also on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse sailed to-day for New York with a full list of passengers. These included Prince Cantacuzene, Sir Hubert E. H. Jerningham, Governor of Trinidad; Capt. Horne, F. W. Holls of the United States Commission at The Hague Peace Conference, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Frick, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, and the Danish Ambassador to the United States.

Princess Hatzfeldt, who was to have sailed last week on a White Star liner, staid over, and is on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The Germanic has also a full list of passengers.

COST OF BUILDINGS INCREASED.

Advance in Price of Structural Steel Worries Chicago Contractors.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Fears are entertained by contractors having steel buildings under construction that because of the shortage of steel, together with the increasing prices, most of the structures now building in the city will cost many more thousand dollars than they would have cost thirty days ago.

Since March 17 structural material has advanced from $1.95 a hundred, or $39 a ton, to $50, including freight. The largest contractors in the city say the advance in the price of iron would entail from $10,000 to $18,000 additional cost on some of the structures being erected here.

HUGE TELEPHONE COMBINATION.

All the Companies in the Country Except the Bell to Join.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Reports were current in financial circles to-day of a combination of all the independent telephone enterprises in the country. It was said that the organization papers for the amalgamation were being prepared. At the office of the Strowger Automatic Telephone Exchange, President A. G. Wheeler said:

"A combination in the nature of a co-operative arrangement is natural and necessary. As the independent movement grows and expands, the co-operation will develop, and in four or five years at the most all companies opposed to the Bell system will have what might be called a traffic agreement and will work in unison."

Cool Resorts Near New York.

Try Water Gap, Lake Hopatcong, Mount Pocono. Fine hotels, good fishing; no mosquitoes. Many others on LACKAWANNA RAILROAD, 429 Broadway.—Adv.

G. A. R. National Encampment, Philadelphia.

Upon occasion G. A. R. National Encampment, Pennsylvania Railroad announces round trip rate from New York $3.00; tickets on sale Sept. 2d to 5th, good to return Sept. 12th, or by deposit of ticket and payment of 50 cents, good until Sept. 30th. Trains every hour during the day, and at midnight.—Adv.

GOVERNOR ON THE CANALS

Says Charges Were Proved Infamous Lies and Slanders.

EXAMINATION WAS THOROUGH

Mr. Roosevelt Tells a Hornellsville Audience Investigators Probed to the Bottom.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Gov. Roosevelt made an important speech, in which he referred to the canal question in explicit terms, here to-day.

The Governor arrived this morning, and, with the Reception Committee, made a tour of the fair. At 11:30 he met a party of prominent citizens at luncheon with Senator Sherwood, whose guest he is. At 2 o'clock he started for the fair grounds, escorted by the Forty-seventh Separate Company, N. Y. N. G., where he had an ovation from a crowd of 25,000 persons.

County Judge Robinson introduced the Governor in a few complimentary words. When Mr. Roosevelt stepped forward he was greeted with tremendous cheering. It was some moments before quiet could be restored. The Governor said in part:

"I came in office and found accusations pending against certain Republican officials. I made up my mind that the matter should be probed to the bottom. I appointed the best lawyers I could get. Republicans? No, because I knew while I could get Republicans who would do the work, yet that mean, small souls like yours would not believe that they had done the right thing. I appointed, Sir, two of the best Democrats I could get. I, first of all, tried to get Mr. John G. Milburn of Buffalo, leader of the bar of Western New York, but he could not take the job. I then tried to get Mr. Dan Lockwood, also of Buffalo, a man of stainless character, but he could not take it, and I put in two of the best Democratic lawyers I could get from New York, one of whom was President Cleveland's District Attorney of New York.

"They had everything to gain from getting a conviction if a conviction could be gotten. They had no party tie, save such as binds every man to find men guilty if they could be found guilty. There was a hesitancy. (Senator Sherwood will remember the circumstance,) of one time in getting an amount from the Legislature to insure their being able to do their work. I pledged them I would raise the money myself if necessary out of my own pocket and from among my own friends, and give every ounce of aid that could be given, every opportunity possible.

'I want you,' I said, 'to probe the matter to the bottom; I want you to follow up any guilty man even though that man be found closest to me in the executive chamber.' From these two men, my party opponents, I demanded nothing, but that if there was legitimate reason to bring justice to any man of my own party or any other party, he should be done, and they should be brought to justice. They had the time, they had the money, they had the aid of the best counsel in the State, and they found that the charges made by you and your type were infamous lies and slanders, and so declared."

MONEY FOR THE CANALS.

Superintendent of Public Works Says $20,000,000 Will Not Be Needed.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—The office of the Superintendent of Public Works is authority for the statement that the published story of $20,000,000 being needed for the completion of the canals is without any foundation in fact. They say that the figures in question were taken from reports to the last Constitutional Convention and that from such a computation there should have been deducted $9,000,000 already expended.

The statement was printed before the appointment of George W. Rafter, who, as an expert engineer, is to look into the matter. He has only begun work, and until he reports nothing will be known. The largest proposition yet submitted to the Canal Advisory Board is for the use of $15,000,000, and it is expected that even that estimate will be cut down.

TO CONFER WITH THE GOVERNOR

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—Gov. Roosevelt Saturday noon at Oyster Bay will meet the State Tax Commission and its counsel, J. Newton Fiero, to discuss the franchise tax matter.

DAWES ON CURRENCY REFORM.

Thinks Congress Will Pass the House Caucus Bill, Which Provides for a Large Gold Reserve.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Controller of the Currency Charles G. Dawes, who was in Chicago to-day, said:

"It is my opinion that Congress at the next session will pass the House Caucus bill, now in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee, which embodies the President's recommendations on a gold reserve fund. Under this bill from $125,000,000 to $150,000,000 in gold will be set aside as a fund for the redemption of greenbacks. The effect of this will be to place about $135,000,000 between us and the danger of trouble.

"It amounts to putting the currency of the country on a gold basis, and cannot be construed any other way. It is not a contraction of the currency or a retirement of greenbacks, as some Democrats argue, because for every greenback turned into the Treasury an equivalent in gold is issued and put into circulation.

"The condition of the banks the country over is more prosperous than it ever has been before, particularly in the West and South. This is due to good crops, which have resulted in the liquidation of many farm debts and in the general prosperity of the country."

REUNION OF THE SMITH FAMILY.

New Jersey Members Hold Their Annual Gathering at Peapack.

PEAPACK, N. J., Aug. 30.—The members of the Smith family of New Jersey held their annual reunion in the grove on the old Smith homestead to-day. This is the twenty-fourth reunion.

The Smiths present were from all part of New Jersey, from other sections of the United States, and some had come from Canada. The oldest Smiths were the patriarchs of the association, Abraham Smith, seventy years old, and his wife, Anne, seventy-three. The youngest Smith was Marion Smith Abeel, the three month old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abeel.

At the exercises held in the grove Isaiah Smith of Millburn, President of the society, acted as Chairman. The address of the day was made by the Rev. T. Walker Jones of Bedminster, who gave a short history of the Smith family and the reunion.

GRIEVANCES OF TELEGRAPHERS.

Agreement May Be Reached with the New York and New Haven Road.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 30.—John R. Cardinal, Secretary of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, has returned to this city after a conference in Boston with President Powell, the head of the organization.

Mr. Cardinal says that the statements from Boston that the Federated Board is meeting in that city to consider the grievances of the telegraphers on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road are not true. President Powell is in correspondence with President Clark of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road, and if an agreement can be reached there will be no meeting, for the present at least.

Dewey Nearing Home.

Leslie's Weekly, with its usual enterprise, sent a special photographer to Naples to join Admiral Dewey. As a result this week's paper is brimful of his work. Five full pages of photographs—the only authentic pictures secured since the Admiral left the Orient.—Adv.

Good music, grand scenery, glorious sail make travel by Albany Day Line a constant joy.—Adv.

CAR BLOWN UP IN CLEVELAND.

Five Passengers Are Severely Injured, Each Having a Leg Broken, and the Car Is Wrecked.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—A combination car on the Willson Avenue Line was blown up by a powerful explosive between Scovill and Quincy Streets to-night at 9:30. There were six passengers on board, five of whom sustained broken legs. The other passenger and the crew of the car escaped without injury.

The force of the explosion was so great that it lifted the car entirely off the track, destroying the trucks and demolishing the flooring. The car fell back on the tracks in such a way as to imprison the injured passengers. These were rescued by the crew of the car.

The report of the explosion was heard on the public square three miles from the scene.

The injured are Mrs. L. Schroeder, 20 West Clinton Street, left knee broken; Miss Schroeder, 36 West Roy Street, left leg broken; E. P. Schultz, right leg broken; Mrs. E. P. Schultz, right knee broken; unknown man, who was taken away in a carriage, had his leg broken.

There is no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage.

FATALITIES IN THE ALPS.

Seven Men, Tourists and Guides, Meet Death by Falls During the Ascent of Mountains.

ZERMATT, Switzerland, Aug. 30.—A serious mountain climbing accident has just been reported. While two Englishmen, Hill and Jones, were ascending the Dent Blanche their rope broke and Jones and three guides were precipitated down the mountain.

The four bodies have been recovered. The accident occurred at an altitude of 14,100 feet. Mr. Hill wandered two nights on the mountain unable to descend. His escape was miraculous, as the five men were roped together.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—While mountain climbing to-day Max Neumeister of Innsbruck and Hermann Schulz of Spandau were killed and Julius Stitzel of Stuttgart received terrible injuries that will probably prove fatal.

Alps Climber Killed by a Fall.

GENEVA, Aug. 30.—Dr. Cauro of Paris was killed to-day by a fall from a mountain precipice near Chamouni.

THE ALABAMA'S TRIAL.

Not Expected to Exceed Sixteen and a Half Knots When Loaded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The only report the Navy Department has received of the trial of the battleship Alabama was contained in a brief telegram from an officer aboard saying that she had made a successful trial and obtained an average speed of 16.3 knots per hour.

As the trial was a private one, conducted by the builders of the ship for the sole purpose of enabling them to put her in condition for the regular official test, the Navy Department will not be officially advised of any of the details. It is known that the ship was not loaded down to her normal draught, but it is expected that even with full weights aboard she will be able to make about 16½ knots on her official trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The battleship Alabama returned here to-day from her builders' trial, which was held off the Delaware capes yesterday. She anchored inside the Delaware Breakwater last night and got under way at daybreak, coming up the bay at a good rate of speed. She was docked at 11 A. M.

WORKMEN DON'T LIKE BADGES.

Machinists at Washington Navy Yard May Strike If Told to Wear Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—A few days ago the laboring men at the navy yard were supplied with badges which they were required to wear while on duty. The men do not like them, but they have worn them so far, although they are said to be growling about the requirement. The men in the shops have not yet been supplied with the badges, but they are looking for them, and declare that if they are asked to put them on they will strike.

It is the opinion of an officer at the gun yard that the machinists would consider carefully before striking on such grounds. Work in the navy yard is always sought for by more men than the Government can employ.

CHICAGO FACES A BIG STRIKE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—A strike may be called on the new Post Office, and all because the cornerstone of the structure has been cut in Waldo, Me., by non-union men. This has caused an uproar in labor circles, and will, it is feared, result in annoyances to the men who are engineering the cornerstone laying for Oct. 9.

The members of the local union have filed a protest with John Pierce of New York, the general contractor, and unless the latter consents to have the stone sent to Chicago and finished by union workmen it is probable that the Building Trades Council will call a general meeting of all the trades employed in the construction of the building.

A meeting of the union will be held to-morrow, and the matter will be brought up by M. J. Sullivan, President of the organization.

ANOTHER NEW YORK HOSPITAL.

Articles of Incorporation for the Emanuel Have Been Filed.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—A certificate of the incorporation of the Emanuel Hospital and Dispensary of New York City has been filed with the State Board of Charities for its approval.

The particular objects for which the corporation is to be formed are the establishment and maintenance of a hospital or lying-in asylum where persons non-resident can be treated and cared for gratuitously or for a nominal compensation, and also for the establishment of a free dispensary.

The Directors are Drs. Maurice J. Burstein, Ephraim K. Browd, Henry Levien, Maurice Caspe, Harris B. Adler, Abraham Hymanson, Israel Szlachecki, Max Wolper, Bernard Schelnkman, Joseph Barsky, and Mofris Cisin of New York City.

AERONAUT'S FATAL FALL.

N. E. Crissey Instantly Killed at the Punxsutawney Fair.

DU BOIS, Penn., Aug. 30.—N. E. Crissey, an aeronaut, fell 600 feet to instant death on the Punxsutawney fair grounds to-day. Crissey was scheduled to make daily balloon ascensions at the fair grounds this week. He went up in a large tube, which inverted itself at the proper moment and the balloonist and his parachute descended.

When Crissey ascended to-day the belt by which he was held broke just as he was inverting his tube, and he fell like a stone to the ground outside the fair inclosure. When picked up he was dead. Five thousand people saw the accident. Crissey was twenty-five years old and an experienced balloonist. He lived in Johnstown, Penn.

Remarkable Operation on a Child.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 30.—The eight months' old child of Robert Liddell, afflicted with complete ossification of the head, was successfully operated on at Grace Hospital here to-day. From birth the child's head showed no signs of development, and ossification set in, causing partial paralysis. By the operation a portion of the skull was removed. It is believed that the child will recover entirely.

Poland Mineral Spring Water.

Recommended for purity and medicinal power. Prescribed for Bright's disease, Diabetes, Gout, Dyspepsia, Gravel, and Kidney Trouble. Send for circular. Address Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y. Tel. 118 Cortl.—Adv.

MERCIER APPEARS TO CHANGE FRONT

His Altered Attitude Toward Dreyfus Is a Surprise.

SEEMS TO AID THE DEFENSE

Emphasizes Evidence that Esterhazy Changed His Writing.

Four More Experts Accuse the Major as the Author of the Bordereau —Secret Session to be Held To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Aug. 30.—The modification of the attitude of Gen. Mercier was much commented on after the premature rising of the Court to-day. Yesterday he went out of his way to repeat the nice things that the late Col. Sandherr had told him concerning the Dreyfus family. To-day he emphasized the statement of a witness to the effect that Esterhazy had changed his handwriting, making it to resemble the bordereau, from the date when M. Mathieu Dreyfus denounced him as the author of that document.

Gen. Mercier's suggestion that possibly at a much earlier date Esterhazy made his handwriting to resemble that of the bordereau is full of significance.

appreciate such evidence better than the cryptographic intricacies that have been laid before them by the handwriting experts.

The Dreyfusards express confidence that their artillery witnesses—Major Hartmann and Major Ducros—will effectively satisfy the Judges that Dreyfus was ignorant of the matters mentioned in the bordereau, or, as an artillery officer, would not have been guilty of stating the errors which it contained.

The courtroom continues crowded, and quite a number of women now succeed in obtaining admission. Town loafers are making a regular business of forming a cordon outside the entrance to the public park and courtroom as early as 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning and selling places at from 3 to 5 francs, according to position. The ordinary public, arriving at 5 or 6 in the morning, must purchase these places, because only a limited number can secure even standing room.

The local papers publish the doubtful statement that M. de Freycinet, on leaving the courtroom yesterday after his deposition, remarked to a friend: "I am leaving an atmosphere of acquittal."

EXPERTS ACCUSE ESTERHAZY.

Four Men Testify that Dreyfus Did Not Write the Bordereau—Day's Proceedings at Court-Martial.

RENNES, Aug. 30.—When the trial of Capt. Dreyfus was resumed at the Lycée this morning, M. Paul Meyer, member of the Institute and Director of the School of Ancient Manuscripts, was the first witness called. He deposed in favor of Dreyfus.

After MM. Molinier and Giry, and M. Picot, a member of the Institute, all of whom testified in favor of Dreyfus, Gen. Deloye testified against the prisoner on the artillery references in the bordereau. Then the Court, on the application of the Government Commissary, Major Carrière, ordered that the opening part of to-morrow's session be behind closed doors for the purpose of discussing documents relating to the artillery.

The evidence of MM. Meyer, Molinier, and Giry, all of whom are handwriting experts of the first rank, was a strong point for Dreyfus. They were most emphatic in declaring the bordereau was written by Esterhazy, and created a better impression than M. Bertillon by not introducing the fantastic diagrams which the latter deemed necessary.

The action of Gen. Mercier in asking to be allowed to reply to M. Molinier and then getting up and confirming the professor's statement that Esterhazy changed his handwriting since 1894 puzzled the audience.

That Esterhazy should have deemed it advisable to change his handwriting since the date of the bordereau appears at first sight to indicate that he wrote it, and that Mercier should support Prof. Molinier aroused discussion as to the General's reasons for this uncalled-for intervention.

There are some people who see in Mercier's unsolicited testimony yesterday in support of the honorable nature of M. Mathieu Dreyfus's visit to Col. Sandherr in 1894 in behalf of his brother, and the General's move to-day, an indication of some change of attitude, perhaps a prelude to a candid avowal of his mistakes of 1894.

IS GEN. MERCIER FRIGHTENED.

On the other hand, many persons think Gen. Mercier, fearing that Saturday's exposure will discredit him altogether with the Judges, has conceived the idea of giving way on certain points, which, moreover, are almost incontestable, and thus, to some extent reinstate himself by an affectation of impartiality.

M. Picot related an interesting conversation which he had with the Austro-Hungarian Military Attaché, Col. Schneider, mention of whose name evoked a prompt protest from Major Carrière in the name of the Government and State. Col. Schneider, according to this witness, admitted that Esterhazy acted as a spy and wrote the bordereau.

Gen. Roget, with his usual shrewdness, seized upon M. Picot's statement that Col. Schneider expressed astonishment that French officers should have the bad taste to question the word of foreign officers, to mount the platform and make a short speech in defense of the attitude of the French officers, concluding with the remark:

"I intervened because when French officers are attacked they have the right to defend themselves."

These words will be published all over France and will tend to make Gen. Roget more popular with the army.

Gen Deloye repeated his testimony before the Court of Cassation relating to the 120 short cannon hydro-pneumatic brake and the Robin shell.

Dreyfus, in reply, made a really clear statement, explaining that he saw the hydro-pneumatic brake once at Bourges, once at the School of War, and that he never saw it used, because while on the General Staff he was never present at firing practice.

Major Carrière then made his application to have the court sit behind closed doors to-morrow, explaining that he desired to submit to the court certain documents prepared by the Gunnery Bureau, containing information which it was not desirable to discuss in public.

The court, after deliberation, granted the application, and also acceded to the request of the defense that their witness, Major Hartmann of the Artillery, be allowed to be present, as he would give important testimony showing Dreyfus could not have written the paragraphs in the bordereau concerning artillery.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

Following are the proceedings in detail:

The first witness to-day, M. Paul Meyer, member of the institute and Director of the School of Ancient Manuscripts, described his researches in connection with the Dreyfus case, which led to his conviction that the bordereau was not only in Esterhazy's handwriting, but was actually written by Esterhazy.

The witness explained that in his evidence before the Assizes Court he was unable to be so positive in regard to the writer because he had only seen a fac simile of the bordereau. But at the Court of Cassation he saw the original bordereau.

"I convinced myself," said M. Meyer, "by a magnifying glass that the bordereau was written with a free hand and without hesitation, whereas it is precisely hesitation in the formation of the strokes which reveals the use of a method of tracing. I can affirm that it is in the writing and in the very hand of Esterhazy. That is perfectly clear to me." (Commotion.)

At the conclusion of his testimony the witness gave a demonstration of the fallacy of the Bertillon system.

Prof. Auguste Molinier of the School of Ancient Manuscripts gave similar evidence. He said that each fresh examination of the bordereau only served to further convince him that it was the work of Esterhazy.

Amid deep attention the witness demonstrated how the conclusions of the experts who attributed the bordereau to Dreyfus were mutually destructive, and dwelt on the defects of M. Bertillon's arguments, pointing out the striking resemblance of the alleged doctored handwriting with Esterhazy's writing, who, he added, in everybody's opinion, had relations with Col. Schwarzkoppen, the former German Military Attaché at Paris, and the dissimilarities between the writing of the bordereau and that of the prisoner.

The members of the court-martial were apparently much interested, and asked Prof. Molinier a number of questions, to which he replied, upholding his conclusion that Esterhazy was the writer of the bordereau.

Gen. Mercier requested permission to speak, and called attention to the fact that in his testimony before the Court of Cassation Prof. Molinier said a change was apparent in Esterhazy's handwriting after 1894, and asked that the professor's former evidence be read.

LABORI QUESTIONS MERCIER.

M. Labori, leading counsel for the defense, then jumped up and inquired if Gen. Mercier intervened with the object of verifying Prof. Molinier's evidence. Counsel added that it seemed to him that Gen. Mercier intervened less in the character of a witness than as a representative of the Government Commissary. He therefore would be grateful to the General if he would kindly explain the bearing of his remark.

Mercier replied that on this special point he desired to confirm the evidence of Prof. Molinier, which, he said, corroborated M. Bertillon's statement that Esterhazy, the man of straw, changed his handwriting in order to replace Dreyfus.

[Regarding the present form of Esterhazy's handwriting, persons who believe that he wrote the bordereau contend that since December, 1897, the date of his exposure by Mathieu Dreyfus, he has been attempting gradually to change his hand so that his recent letters bear very slight resemblance to the bordereau. On the other hand, the anti-Dreyfusards contend that Esterhazy has received money from the "Dreyfus Syndicate," being bribed to alter his handwriting until it should more closely resemble the bordereau. They allege that he has been playing a part that deceived even the officers of the General Staff, who were bent on protecting him in 1897-8, and that part of his rôle was to confess that he wrote the bordereau by order of Col. Sandherr. They say that the expert Bertillon actually implicated "Esterbazy, the forger, but not the traitor," when he said to Col. Picquart, when a letter of Esterhazy's was shown to him: "For a year past the Jews have been keeping some one hard at work to produce the writing of the bordereau, and they have perfectly succeeded; that is evident."]

In conclusion Gen. Mercier said: "Having emphasized the point in regard to the change in Esterhazy's handwriting in 1897, perhaps before, I am satisfied." [Commotion.]

Prof. Giry, also of the School of Ancient Manuscripts, traversed ground similar to that covered by Prof. Molinier. He said the bordereau only had a superficial likeness to Dreyfus's handwriting, and asserted that it was certainly the work of Esterhazy.

The witness also said the bordereau was not written with the aid of keywords.

PROF. GIRY CAN SEE NO CHANGE.

M. Labori asked if the witness had noticed a change in Esterhazy's caligraphy, and Prof. Giry replied that he had studied the question, but did not think there had been any marked change.

Counsel then asked whether Gen. Mercier had meant to intimate that Esterhazy's handwriting had become more or less like that of Dreyfus since 1894, to which the General replied that he had not wished to express an opinion, but he reiterated that M. Bertillon had shown that Esterhazy's handwriting had become more like that of the bordereau.

Thereupon M. Labori retorted that in that case Gen. Mercier should not have repeated the evidence of M. Grenier before the Court of Cassation, as M. Grenier showed Esterhazy's caligraphy had become less and less like the writing both of the bordereau and of Dreyfus.

M. Bertillon, at this juncture, said he desired to speak, but the President of the court, Col. Jouaust, hastily rose and said, amid laughter: "The sitting is suspended."

Then M. Bertillon reseated himself in a state of high dudgeon.

On the resumption of the sitting M. Georges Picot, a member of the Institute, was called for the defense, Maitre Demange of counsel for the prisoner explaining that M. Picot was summoned because in May last he had had an interview with a foreign Military Attaché, during the course of which mention was made of the document inserted in the dossier by Gen. Mercier.

Col. Jouaust recommended the witness to be very cautious in his statements.

After smiling to exercise care, M. Picot started with saying that he had had an interview with the Austro-Hungarian Military Attaché, which caused Col. Jouaust to intervene, saying:

"But you cannot continue like this."

Major Carrière, the Government Commissary, also exclaimed sharply: "I protest in the name of the Government and the State against the indiscretion committed by the witness."

EVIDENCE OF M. PICOT.

M. Picot then recommenced his testimony, eliminating the "Austro-Hungarian." He said he had had an interview with a "certain Military Attaché," and that the conversation turned upon the Dreyfus case. The attaché expressed surprise at the "incorrect attitude of French officers in doubting the word of foreign officers."

"My impression," added the witness, "was that he was anxious to assert firmly and unequivocally the absolute innocence of Dreyfus." [Sensation.]

"Regarding the bordereau," continued M. Picot, "the attaché said only three documents, enumerated, were referred to, the real fact being that the others were padding, meant to swell the dossier."

[The witness noticed that the attaché employed the expression "hydraulic brake" and never "pneumatic brake."

[The phrase in the bordereau is as follows: "(1) Une note sur le frein hydraulique de 120, et la manière dont s'est conduite cette pièce." The literal translation would be "A note on the hydraulic brake (or buffer) of the 120 (millimeter cannon) and on the method of operating this piece." The phrase "le frein hydraulique" used to describe the hydro-pneumatic brake of 1894, which the writer of the bordereau really meant, is not such as would be employed by any one practically conversant with artillery—in fact, such an officer as Dreyfus is known to be.]

In regard to Esterhazy, the attaché, M. Picot said, declared that he considered him a swindler. The attaché also asserted that Esterhazy had relations with Col. Schwarzkoppen, who dismissed him because Esterhazy only brought information devoid of interest.

It was then, continued M. Picot, that Esterhazy tried to enter the War Office, and almost succeeded, and it was then that he wrote to Col. Schwarzkoppen the letter since known as the bordereau. In reply to the writer of the bordereau, added M. Picot, Col. Schwarzkoppen wrote the telegram card known as the petit bleu. But on reflection he crumpled it up and threw it into the fireplace.

[The petit bleu, which is a pneumatic tube message card of blue paper, was brought in the condition above described to Col. Picquart, Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau, some time in May, 1896. As has been said, it was in Col. von Schwarzkoppen's handwriting, and was addressed: "M. le Commandant Esterhazy, 27 Rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris."]

GEN. ROGET DEFENDS THE ARMY.

At this juncture Gen. Roget asked leave to speak, and, stationing himself beside the witness, said he must strongly protest against M. Picot's evidence regarding the Military Attaché's surprise that French officers did not believe their foreign colleagues.

"What does the witness think," continued Gen. Roget, "of the foreign officer, who, having caused the publication in the Figaro of an emphatic denial of a statement of Gen. Mercier, was afterward obliged to acknowledge the authorship of a document, the paternity of which he at first denied?"

[This is not strictly true. Schneider denied that he had written such a "report" as had been attributed to him. He, moreover, stated that if this document contained the phrases testified to it was a forgery. Later, he acknowledged having sent a letter at the date indicated, but denied that it contained the words attributed to him, which he still insists are forged.]

M. Picot retorted that he had only repeated statements made to him, and had abstained from comments on them. He had, therefore, nothing to say in reply to Gen. Roget's questions.

M. Demange, intervening, asked Gen. Roget if he did not think the Foreign Office's mistake was excusable since the word "report" had been applied to a document not possessing the character of the report?

"It is not for me to accuse or excuse," replied the General. "I confine myself to pointing out to the Court that the conversation repeated occurred in May, that is to say, at the time the result of the investigation of the Court of Cassation was already known. For my part, I only intervened because French officers have been arraigned, and when, being accused, French officers have the right to reply. [Excitement.]

GEN DELOYE ON THE STAND.

The General then returned to his seat and Gen. Deloye, Director of Artillery at the War Office, was called to the witness bar. He repeated his explanations given before the Court of Cassation as to the various peculiarities of the artillery, particularly with reference to the brake of the "120 short" guns.

The witness said he considered that in 1894 it would have been impossible for any officer serving with his regiment to communicate anything in regard to the brake of this gun. He added that, although the gun was in use at Rennes, the officers forming the court-martial, among whom was an officer commanding a "120 short" gun, had only the vaguest ideas about this gun, while in 1894 the details of the "pneumatic brake" could only have been known to very few officers.

The Court closely questioned Gen. Deloye, and a Judge asked when it was known that the German shell "C 91" presented analogies to the Robin shell?

Gen. Deloye—In 1896.

The Judge—Not before 1894?

Gen. Deloye—No.

The Judge—It was the information in regard to the "pneumatic brake," contained in the provisional instructions for the "120 short" gun, which was communicated?

Gen. Deloye—Yes.

The Judge—Was it possible for an officer of the Headquarters Staff to procure the firing manual?

Gen. Deloye—It was not impossible if he adduced a plausible pretext.

The Judge—Was the brake manufactured at Bourges?

Gen. Deloye—Yes, at the foundry.

The Judge—And the Robin shell?

Gen. Deloye—At the Gunnery School.

M. Demange—Was the distance between the two establishments great?

Gen. Deloye—The foundry was contiguous to the Gunnery School.

DREYFUS REPLIES TO CHARGE.

When Dreyfus was asked if he had anything to say, he replied:

"I do not intend to discuss the terms of the bordereau, nor advance theories about it. It must be known what is in the notes and what is their nature and their value before theories can be suggested.

"Mention has been made of the '120 short' gun. I state briefly for the second time all that I knew in 1889-90 at Bourges of this gun. I knew the principle of the 'pneumatic brake.'

"Gen. Mercier's deposition recalled the fact that he was Inspector General at Bourges in 1890. He must remember the lecture given in the presence of all the officers, both of the Gunnery School and the foundry, and all the departments of Bourges and the officers of the garrison artillery. He must recollect the final lecture given on the subject of the 'pneumatic brake,' of which he made the customary rough sketch. This is to be found in the St. Cyr lectures. All my knowledge of the 'pneumatic brake' was derived from the lectures.

"As regards the brake itself, I have seen it twice. Once in the courtyard of the Gunnery School at Bourges and once in the School of War. I have not seen it in action. I have not seen the '120 short' gun fired. I have never been present at the firing trials.

"Mention has also been made of the shrapnel shell of 1891. The knowledge of Gen. Deloye on this point is much more extensive than mine, and everything he has said is quite correct. In 1894 I studied the shell, and, in a necessarily incomplete study, reached the conclusion that the shell of the 1891 pattern was a shell in which the bullets were kept in place by a smoke-generating substance intended to produce dense clouds of smoke on bursting in order to facilitate range finding. These are the conclusions I reached in 1891, and I chronicled them in a report made at the time."

When the prisoner was reseated Major Carriere announced that he had received a letter from Gen. Chamoin informing him that by order of the Minister of War the Third Artillery Department had prepared a dossier of the documents the defense requested, and that those documents could be submitted to the court by Gen. Deloye under the same conditions as observed in regard to the secret dossier. The Major, therefore, asked the court to sit in secret or behind closed doors.

M. Demange asked that Majors Hartmann and Ducros be allowed to attend when Gen. Deloye communicated the documents.

After the court had deliberated in private Col. Jouaust announced that it would sit in secret to-morrow morning in order to consider the dossier, and that Majors Hartmann and Ducros were authorized to attend. The court adjourned at 11:15 o'clock.

EXPRESS SYMPATHY FOR LABORI.

American Bar Association Adopts Resolution in Reference to Dreyfus Case.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—The American Bar Association to-day adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with M. Laborl in his suffering and his struggle for justice in the Dreyfus case. It met with much opposition, some believing it might work evil to Dreyfus. It was finally carried by a vote of 130 to 69.

The committee appointed to devise a plan of observing Feb. 4, 1901, as "John Marshall Day" reported and the report was adopted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska; Secretary—John Hinkley, (re-elected,) Maryland; Treasurer—Francis Rawle, (re-elected,) Pennsylvania; Executive Committee—Edmund Witmore, New York; U. M. Rose, Arkansas, and Charles Noble, Wisconsin. A Vice President from each State was chosen.

The Secretary was instructed to decline an invitation to send five delegates to an anti-trust convention to be held in Chicago Sept. 13 to 16.

After transacting further routine business the conference adjourned without date.

Many of the members will remain here to attend the conference of the International Bar Association, beginning to-morrow.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD.

Herr Schweighofer to Appear at the Irving Place Theatre—Is Germany's First Comedian.

When Director Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre returned from Europe recently and announced his plans for the coming season he refused to make public the names of many of the stars he had engaged to appear in this country until they had sailed for America. Notwithstanding this determination on Herr Conried's part, it has become known that one of his principal stars will be Herr Felix Schweighofer of the Theater a. d. Wlen of Vienna, the leading comedian of Germany and Austria and an actor of renowned reputation.

For the last ten years Herr Schweighofer has only appeared as a star in the leading theatres of Germany and Austria, creating comedy parts in Strauss's and Millioecker's operas and other important German productions. In securing him for this country Herr Conreid has engaged an actor who is regarded as far as ability is concerned as next in rank to Herr Sonnenthal.

Herr Schweighofer made his debut in Vienna under the management of Josephine Galmeyer of the Strampfer Theatre, along with Alexander Girardy, another well-known comedian in those days. Both made hits upon their first appearances and continued as popular comedians for ten years, when they separated. Some of Herr Schweighofer's best roles are Gaspard in the "Chimes of Normandy," Colonel Ollendorf in the "Beggar Student," Prince Prucheska in "L'Africane," Derrick in "Rip Van Winkle," and as a peasant in a play by Moret called "'SNullerl."

Herr Schweighofer would have made his appearance in this country before, but has always had a fear of crossing the ocean. Many times flattering offers to come over have been made to him, but he has always refused them. Several years ago he determined to make the journey under the management of Gustave Amberg, but the day he was to sail the advance money which Herr Amberg had agreed to deposit prior to his departure was not forthcoming, and, at the request of his wife not to make the trip, he canceled his engagement.

Herr Schweighofer is reputed to be the richest actor in Germany and worth at least 1,000,000 marks, all of which he earned during his career on the stage. He was born in Gratz, Austria, and is nearly fifty years old. His home is in Dresden.

Stoddart as Dr. Manette.

In "The Only Way," the new dramatization of Dickens's "A Tale of Two Cities" which Henry Miller will present at the Herald Square Theatre Sept. 18, the character of Dr. Manette, who was sent to the Bastile under a lettre de cachet and during his long imprisonment wrote the statement of the wickedness of Charles Darnay's relatives, which is brought to light years later to Darnay's peril, after that innocent young man has married the doctor's daughter, will be taken by that veteran actor J. H. Stoddart. The pathos of the rôle will be perfectly safe in his hands. Jarvis Lorry, the man of business, will be acted by D. H. Harkins. The cast will also include Edward J. Morgan in the rôle of Defarge.

Longer Run for "His Excellency."

"His Excellency the Governor" having proved a greater success at the Empire Theatre than when it was originally produced, Charles Frohman intends, if he can make the arranagements, to retain Miss Jessie Millward in New York and transfer the play to the Garden Theatre for a continuation of its run. If this can be accomplished Miss Millward will be prevented from appearing on tour with the Empire Stock Company in "Lord and Lady Algy."

"Chris and the Wonderful Lamp."

The rehearsals of the new Sousa and MacDonough extravaganza, "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp," will begin at the Victoria on Sept. 11. Jerome Sykes and Edna Wallace-Hopper will play the leading parts, the former that of the Genii and the latter Chris.

FATAL FALL IN A CHURCH.

A Brooklyn Choir Boy Goes Through Ceiling, Breaking His Neck.

Robert Richards, fifteen years old, a choir boy in St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church, Pennsylvania and Liberty Avenues, Brooklyn, was instantly killed in that church yesterday by falling through a ceiling.

One of the windows in the nave of the church was out of order, and young Richards volunteered to help the janitor repair it. The boy climbed on to the rafters between the ceiling and the roof. A single plank led across the rafters to the window, and in the darkness the boy stepped off the plank on to the plaster of the ceiling between the rafters. The plaster gave way under his weight, and he fell through to the floor of the church, a distance of forty feet, striking his head on one of the pews. The boy's neck was broken and he died instantly.

Young Richards lived with his parents on Doscher Street, near Eastern Parkway. He was a singer of much promise, and was a favorite in the church.

THE SPARKILL CONVENT FIRE.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Search at the ruins of St. Agnes's Convent, Sparkill, for the remains of the missing since the fire resulted in the finding late yesterday of a skull and portions of the body of Jane, the old cripple, who perished in the fire.

The remains of Theresa Murphy will also, it is thought, be found in the ruins. The search was continued to-day.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

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FATAL CRASH ON ERIE ROAD

Wildcat Cars, Laden with Stone, Smash Into Passenger Train.

ONE MAN KILLED AND 24 HURT

Freight Cars Break from the Rest and Gain Great Headway on a Down-Grade Near Arlington, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

ARLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 30.—"Put up your red flag, boys; look out for the train behind you!"

These were the first words uttered by Stephen Riker, baggage master on the Greenwood Lake Division of the Erie Railroad, when, terribly burned, he was rescued this afternoon from a mass of wreckage just east of Arlington, N. J., caused by a collision between the west-bound Little Falls passenger train and two heavily laden cars which had broken away from a freight train near Montclair and had dashed down the steep grade between there and Arlington at a speed of fifty miles an hour.

Besides Riker twenty-four persons were injured and one, Arthur Neary, was killed. Four of the injured were employes of the road. The others were passengers.

The Little Falls local freight train left Jersey City yesterday morning and proceeded leisurely, taking on and unloading freight at stations. Its conductor was C. E. Smith. When it reached the steep grade about one mile this side of Montclair the last two of its cars, known as gondola cars, and each heavily weighted with blue flagstones, became detached from the rest by the breaking of a coupling and began their wildcat dash toward Arlington.

Brakeman John Hull of Little Falls, N. J., was on these runaway cars. He kept his head and showed his pluck by resisting the impulse to jump to the ground. He tried to stop the cars, but found that one of the brakes was useless, and when he set the other one down as hard as he could the brake chain broke, and the sudden release almost threw him off the car. All that he could then do was to seek his own safety by jumping or risk almost certain death by remaining at his post. He chose the latter course. Between Montclair and Arlington the distance is about five miles.

At Soho, three miles from Montclair, and again at the bridge across the Passaic River, there is an ascent. In their flight the runaway cars passed a number of stations and blockhouses. At Soho and again at Passaic Bridge, as the cars' momentum lessened for a few moments, persons realizing Hull's great peril yelled to him to jump and save his life, but he waved his hands and remained on his car.

Meanwhile the Little Falls passenger train had left Jersey City at 1:47 P. M. It was due at Arlington at 2 o'clock. Archibald Curry was the engineer, William Osborne the fireman, Richard Furey the conductor, and Stephen Riker the baggagemaster. The train consisted of an engine and tender, a combination baggage and smoker, two day coaches, and a Wells-Fargo express car. In the smoker were more than two dozen passengers. The other cars were about equally filled with men, women, and children.

The train traveled at good speed along the embankment, which rises out of the meadows beyond Hackensack River bridge and brings the tracks into the long cut through the Arlington Hill. Just east of the mouth of the cut there is a gradual curve in the rails, but on the inner side across which the engineer would look at the distant point of the arc there is a clump of bushes and trees which shuts off the view. As the passenger train was passing the last signal station in the meadows Engineer Curry saw that it showed a clear track to the deep cut in the Arlington Hill.

Curry's train was now traveling about twenty-five miles an hour; the wild cat cars were going twice as fast. The clump of bushes hid the danger from Curry's gaze. Brakeman Hull, standing upon the flagstones of his car, could see over the top of the bushes the passenger train. He shouted as loudly as he could; he swung his red flag wildly above his head, and as Engineer Curry saw this danger signal the plucky Hull, realizing that he had done everything to avoid disaster, at last jumped from the wild cat.

Curry whistled twice and reversed his lever, but it was too late. The passenger train and the wild cat freight cars came together with a terrific crash. Just before the collision Curry and his fireman, Osborne, jumped. Ira Cadmus, the local agent at Arlington of the Colonial Life Insurance Company, stood on the Schuyler Avenue bridge when the collision occurred. He says that the freight cars lifted the engine in the air, smashing its smaller wheels and throwing it, badly wrecked, on the side of the track. They then ploughed their way under the combination car and tossed it headlong into the bottom of the ditch, a distance of about sixty feet. The coupling between this and the others cars broke and they did not leave the track. The combination car broke in two as it struck the ground. The flat cars were reduced to splinters. The largest piece of them that was found was a ten-foot section of the rear car. The big flagstones were broken into bits.

From the wrecked combination car came groans and screams. The other train hands and passengers, joined by residents of Arlington, soon had the imprisoned passengers. Axes were used in cutting holes in the combination car. Drs. Goldberg, Exton, Marks, Strasser, and Blackfoot attended the dying and the injured. The following is a list of the dead and more seriously injured:

DEAD.

NEARY, ARTHUR, of 67A Bright Street, Jersey City. He was fifty-four years old, and was employed as an engineer at the Jersey City Water Works at Belleville, N. J. He leaves a widow, one son, and four daughters.

WOUNDED.

ASP, BERTEL, mechanical engineer, office Bennett Building, New York; scalp wound; dressed and took the train for New York.

BALL, DEXTER, of Hamburg, N. J., scalp wound and legs injured; went home.

BARTSCH, H. C., grocer at 78 Sherman Street, Jersey City, and also at Arlington. Back severely hurt and internal injuries; taken in train to Jersey City.

BLOCK, PIERSON, of Boston, Mass., scalp wounds.

BOGERT, M., of Arlington, slightly cut and bruised.

CONNELL, J. J., station agent at Orchard Street, Bloomfield, N. J.; scalp wounds and internal injuries.

CURRY, ARCHIBALD, of East Orange; engineer; cut about the head and badly bruised.

CROWLEY, JOHN, plumber, of Belleville; spine injured, serious internal injuries.

DOLE, Capt. IRA A., of the Old Dominion Steamship Line; lives at Arlington; bad cut on the head.

DUNN, JAMES E., of 522 Fourth Street, Union Hill, N. J.; concussion of the brain and other injuries; removed to St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City.

FUREY, RICHARD, of Arlington, conductor; legs cut and ankles badly bruised.

DODD, JOHN B., salesman, East Orange; scalp wounds.

HALL, J. C., Jr., Forest Hill, N. J.; bruises.

HULL, JOHN, of Little Falls, N. J., brakeman on the runaway cars; shoulder bruised, head cut, arms bruised.

KRUGER, H., of Short Hills, N. J.; collar bone broken and shoulder dislocated; removed to the German Hospital, Newark.

LONG, ALFRED, of 8 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Manhattan; lip badly cut.

MARTIN, J., of 96 Orchard Street, Newark; serious internal injuries; removed to St. Michael's Hospital, Newark.

MURPHY, WILLIAM, of 140 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City; back injured.

MARSHALL, CHARLES L., of Cedar Grove, N. J.; arms and wrists injured and leg bruised.

NEWBOLD, A. WALLACE, of Roseland, N. J.; back and head injured.

OSBORNE, WILLIAM, of Pompton Junction, fireman; scalp wounds.

POLLARD, J. H., of New York City; shoulder bruised.

RIKER, STEPHEN, of Pompton Junction; baggage master; badly scalded; may die; removed to his home.

SHEPARD, CHARLES E., ice cream dealer, Arlington; serious internal injuries.

STOKES, WILLIAM A., wooden ware dealer, 606 St. Mark's Avenue Brooklyn, said to be a Major in the Twenty-third Regiment; cut in head and dislocation of the right shoulder; went to his home.

It is said that Baggagemaster Riker was in charge of a bag containing $1,500 of the express company's money, and that, next to his exclamation about the danger flag, was a request that the money be secured. The bag was taken out of the wrecked car and locked up in a safe.

The west-bound track was cleared of wreckage at 6:50 P. M. The company covered all schedules, except one east-bound train, which was annulled.

COMMENDS EXPANSION POLICY.

London Times Says America Will Be Proud of Her Possessions.

LONDON Aug. 31.—The Times, in an editorial this morning on "The American Imperialist Policy," says:

"President McKinley's speech at Pittsburg placed American policy on a solid and unassailable basis."

The Times then proceeds to comment upon an article from the pen of a Russian in The North American Review, where the writer warns the United States against the perilous path of imperialism into which Great Britain is tempting her. The Times says:

"The United States will not be much influenced by the amusing warnings of Prince Ookhtomsky and the writer he patronizes. We are quite confident that America has the patience and persistence necessary to overcome the Philippine problem, and will in the end have reason to be proud of her new possessions."

VALENTINE MOTT LOSES SUIT.

Louisville Consolidated Railroad Need Not Exchange Bonds.

Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court yesterday, sustained a demurrer interposed by the defendants in the suit brought by Valentine Mott against the New York Security and Trust Company and the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated Railroad Company to compel the defendants to exchange bonds of the Consolidated Railroad Company for bonds held by him in the Huntingburg, Tell City and Cannelton Railroad Company, which was merged into the defendant company in 1889.

Under the articles of agreement between the different companies which were consolidated the Directors of the Consolidated Company were authorized to issue bonds, which were to be exchanged for bonds of the old companies. Mott claimed he was not aware of the creation of this trust until Dec. 1, 1898, and that he at once presented his bonds and demanded that he receive eight one-thousand-dollar bonds in the defendant company for them. His demand was refused. He then instituted his action to compel the defendants to deliver to him their bonds, and offered to return the bonds held by him in the Huntingburg Road for cancellation.

The defendants charged that Mott had committed laches in not exchanging his bonds immediately after the consolidation of the various companies, and that his complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Justice Stover holds the plaintiff was guilty of laches.

THE READING ADVANCES COAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 30.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to-day telegraphed its agents at Chicago, Milwaukee, and Lake Superior to advance prices on coal 25 cents per ton on Sept. 1, and to issue circulars to that effect. This advance in prices includes Buffalo, Canada, and New York State points. Orders have also been issued that no coal shall be invoiced at tide after September at less than the July circular prices.

Under the proposed advance the prices in effect on Sept. 1 at Buffalo will be $4.50 for broken and $4.75 for egg, stove, and chestnut by gross ton, $5.25 for broken, and $5.50 per net ton for egg, stove, and chestnut at Chicago and Lake Superior points.

Fitzsimmons to Settle in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 30.—"Bob" Fitzsimmons, who was here to-day, said he intends to open a school of physical culture in Chicago. He said: "It may be but I will find a strong rival in the Chicago Athletic Association, which is so well established, that will not deter me from the project. In a way the association will not be a rival, and I know that Chicago offers a fine field. With my reputation I should do well there."

Hera Wins Thirty-Footer Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—The thirty-footer fleet raced for a sweepstakes over the Hope Island and Bishop's Rock Buoy course this afternoon, with the wind from the southwest. The boats returned after dark, yet the race was one of the best of the season. The start was at 3:34 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Hera, R. N. Ellis	6:39:21	3:15:21
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	6:40:30	3:16:30
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	6:41:17	3:17:17
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	6:42:07	3:18:07
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	6:45:14	3:21:24
Asahi, L. Warren	6:45:23	3:21:23
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	6:46:40	3:33:10
Raccoon, John R. Drexel	6:52:03	3:28:03
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	Did not finish	
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	Did not finish	

Incorporated in New York.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—The following companies were incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State:

Peerless Gaslighter Company of New York City; capital, $30,000. Directors—William Stern, Benjamin F. Warren, William L. Wallace, John Haynes of New York City; John J. Viele of Bronxville.

Anthony Baking Company of Rochester; capital, $15,000. Directors—Daniel M., Bert E., Helen C., and Gertrude Anthony of Rochester.

H. Frank Hackstaff Company Advertising Agency of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. Frank, Richard C. and Priscilla D. Hackstaff of Brooklyn.

The Sterling Metal Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—William J. Loddell, J. Turner Morehead, and Charles C. Nadal of New York City.

A certificate of payment of capital stock of the Empire City Trotting Club of New York City was filed with the Secretary of State today.

The Madison County Social Club, location of the principal office not yet decided upon. Directors—Clarence W. Dexter of Munnsville, John J. Hodge of Oneida, Charles Bull of Clockville, W. Albert Hare of Georgetown, Austin B. Carpenter of Moreysville, M. E. Tallett of De Ruyter, G. Cooley White of Madison, Orlando W. Burhyte of Brookfield, W. Emmett Coe of Peterborough, Herbert J. House of Cazenovia, William Miller of Perryville, V. Williams Bull of Sullivan, Stephen R. Campbell of Lebanon, James W. Welch of Hamilton, Judson Field of Canastota, George C. Moore of Erieville.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Edward Bok, Philadelphia; Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, United States Navy, and Alexander McDonald, D. D., Antigonish, N. S.

ASTOR—E. F. Chisdell, London, and Edward Soper, England.

BUCKINGHAM—Ex-Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild, Pelham, N. Y.

EMPIRE—Dr. J. W. Newman, New Orleans.

FIFTH AVENUE—R. O. Hill, Ireland, and C. J. Jobson, London.

GILSEY—Gen. Lew Wallace, Indiana.

GRAND—Gen. Guy Henry, United States Army; Edward Isham, London; Count John Lind, Stockholm; Theodore Flint, London, and J. E. Kuhn, Cantair of Engineers, United States Army.

GRAND UNION—H. A. Reid, Bromley, England; C. W. Coffin, Montreal, and Dr. Florence A. Barney, Port Alegre, Portugal.

HOFFMAN—Dr. George E. Gabites, New Zealand, and Dr. Arthur Kutz, Germany.

HOLLAND—J. F. Dorling, London; Richard Taylor, Leicester, England; John Dyke, Liverpool; H. A. Flurschheim, Paris; James Richardson, Liverpool; C. Muser, Brussels, and Charles S. Francis, Editor of The Troy Times.

IMPERIAL—Richard J. Toleman, M. P., London; John A. Rudolph of The Buffalo Courier; Judge A. K. Tingle, Washington; Col. C. S. Stone, Indianapolis, and T. S. Davant, General Passenger Agent of the Southern Railway, Roanoke.

MAJESTIC—Senator C. P. Vedder, Ellicottville, N. Y.

MANHATTAN—William Herrick, Montreal; A. H. Wallace, London, and Thomas Glass, Glasgow.

MURRAY HILL—A. G. Lott, Puerto Principe, Cuba; John Swanson, Liverpool; Alexander E. Tucker, Bermuda, and H. C. Meele, London.

PLAZA—Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.

WALDORF—Baron Paul Vietinghoff, Russia; A. Kerpely, Vienna; A. R. Sargent, Brighton, England; C. W. Link, London; M. E. Ingalls, President of the "Big Four" Railway system, Cincinnati; F. Grand d'Hautville, Newport; Mendelsohn-Bartholdy, Berlin; Hugo Wach, Vienna; G. Aarons, Australia; R. Berg, Moscow, and Stephen Maretner, Vienna.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representat

CYCLISTS SCORE BROWER

Declare He Has No Right to Surrender the Coney Island Path.

ROAD RACE ON LABOR DAY

While It Is in Progress All but Participants Will Be Kept Off—Horsemen to be Excluded, Too.

Park Commissioner Brower of Brooklyn is severely criticised by cyclists in that borough for his action in granting permission to the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island to hold a road race on the Coney Island cycle path on Labor Day. This criticism is not confined alone to cyclists, but there is also much censorious comment with regard to the matter on the part of horsemen who use the Ocean Parkway, and who feel that their privileges are being trespassed upon. In the opinion of these people, Commissioner Brower in granting such a permit to the Associated Cycling Clubs has established a precedent which is likely to lead to unpleasant complications in the future. It is said that the Commissioner has overstepped his authority in the matter, and that he has no right to turn over a public highway to the use of an association for racing purposes.

By virtue of the permit granted to it by Commissioner Brower, the Associated Cycling Clubs are to have the exclusive use of both cycle paths and also of the driveway on Ocean Parkway on Labor Day for several hours. During that time cyclists not participating in the race, and horsemen, will be debarred from the paths and carriageway. The race, which is expected to be a big affair, is to be held at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. Not only will the paths be closed while the race is actually in progress, which in itself will mean all of an hour, it being a twenty-five-mile event, but also for some time before the start, that the racers may be sure of a clear road. Bicyclists and horsemen who have no interest in the race, who may be bound to Coney Island, will be forced to make a wide detour, taking them from five to six miles out of their way to reach that place.

One wheelman, who is connected with a prominent cycling club on Bedford Avenue, threatens to ride, or to attempt to ride, on the cycle path while the race is in progress in defiance of the authorities. He declares that if he is arrested he will bring a suit for damages against the city.

The matter of closing the cycle path for the race on Labor Day was discussed at the last meeting of the Good Roads Association and the idea generally condemned. A horseman connected with the Parkway Driving Club, who uses the Ocean Parkway nearly every day, said yesterday:

"Do you suppose that Mr. Brower would permit a driving club to hold a trotting meet on the Parkway?" continued the horseman. "It is hardly to be presumed that he would, and yet such a club, or, in fact, any cycling organization, in view of the precedent established, could with reason and justice make a request to be allowed to use it as a race course. I know the sentiment which prevails among horsemen who use the Boulevard with regard to this thing, and it is not flattering to Mr. Brower. Labor Day is one of the biggest days on Ocean Parkway. I suppose 50,000 cyclists use the paths on that day, and the roadway is invariably thronged with drivers. There will be thousands of riders and drivers who will want to get to the seaside resorts and to the race tracks by way of the Parkway that day. Yet these people will be unable to reach their destinations unless they go miles out of their way. I think the Associated Cycling Clubs show rare nerve in this matter. But they can hardly be blamed if Commissioner Brower approves of the cool proposition."

Commissioner Brower could not be seen in relation to the matter yesterday. He is out of town, and no explanation as to why the Park Department has seen fit to lend itself to a scheme for converting the cycle paths into a race course could be obtained.

CHINAMAN'S STRANGE DEATH.

His Body Discovered Sitting in a Laundry with a Stab Wound Over the Heart.

Soo Choo, a Chinaman employed by Charley Wah, a laundryman at 203 West Fifty-third Street, was found dead in the laundry at 8 o'clock yesterday morning with a stab wound in the heart. The body of the dead Chinaman, who was sitting in a chair at the counter, with his head leaning on his arms, was discovered by Robert McGarrick, fourteen years old, of 129 West Fifty-third Street, who looked in the window to see why the lights in the laundry were burning, and saw that the Chinaman's breast was bleeding.

The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who were at once informed of the discovery, were unable to learn whether death was due to murder or suicide. There were no evidences of any struggle, and the money drawer was found to be locked.

A small pair of scissors, however, which were hanging on the wall about ten feet away from the body, had some red stains, which will be examined in order to learn whether they were caused by blood.

Coroner's Physician Weston performed an autopsy on the body at the Morgue yesterday afternoon, and said that Soo Choo came to his death from an internal hemorrhage of the heart, which had been pierced by a sharp instrument.

Soo Choo was thirty-eight years old and had a wife and two children in China. It was learned that he had recently sent $100 to his family. He had had eleven laundries in this city during the last twelve years, all of which failed, and it is thought that he may have become despondent.

Loo Lin, one of the dead Chinaman's brothers, said that he did not believe that Soo Choo had committed suicide. But he also said that his brother never had any enemies. Loo Lin said that Soo Choo formerly owned the laundry where he was found dead yesterday morning.

Mrs. Annie Miller, who lives directly opposite the laundry, says that at 5 o'clock yesterday morning she saw Soo Choo talking quietly with two other Chinamen at the door of the store. This statement is at variance with the opinion of the Coroner's physician, who thought that the man had been dead about twelve hours.

MR. ROSSITER TO LAMB & VOSS.

President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday replied to the letter of the law firm of Lamb & Voss of Manhattan, asking, in behalf of a client, for permission to examine the books of the company with a view of ascertaining the amount of judgments against the company remaining unsatisfied on June 30 of this year, the amount of judgments obtained against the company since June 30, and the gross amount of negligence suits now pending against the company. The request was made on behalf of F. F. Marquand, a stockholder, and mandamus proceedings were threatened if the request was refused. Mr. Rossiter's letter is as follows:

Gentlemen: I have your letter of yesterday's date, addressed to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which letter had previously appeared in the public press. In reply, I would say that there are no judgments of any kind outstanding against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The judgments outstanding against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, which is the operating company, on June 30, 1899, were $56,791.62, which was $130,906.81 less than the amount outstanding on the corresponding date of the previous year. Appeals are pending from all of these judgments, and inasmuch as the policy of the company has been to appeal only those cases where success seems probable, the expectation is that most of these judgments will be reversed. During the past year more than three-fourths of all the judgments appealed from were reversed.

Perhaps you are not familiar with the fact that all judgments and actions are a matter of public record, and your desire for information can easily be satisfied by an inspection of the records of the County Clerk's office.

Inasmuch as you have made public your letter in advance of its receipt by us, I take the liberty of giving this reply to the newspaper men who have questioned me regarding the same. Yours truly, CLINTON L. ROSSITER.
President.

Corn Exchange Bank's New Officer.

The Board of Directors of the Corn Exchange Bank met yesterday and elected Walter E. Frew Vice President of the bank. Mr. Frew was President of the Queens County Bank, which is now a branch of the Corn Exchange, the others being the Hudson River and Astor Place Banks and the newly established Broadway branch. Mr. Frew will perform the usual duties of the Vice President of a bank and will not, as has been stated, only supervise the branches. He began life in Wall Street as a clerk in the Stock Exchange firm of Shepherd Knapp & Co., was clerk and assistant cashier of the Eleventh Ward Bank, and in 1887 went to the Queens County as cashier, becoming its President in 1894. He enters on his new duties to-morrow.

"ABE" COAKLEY STABBED.

Noted Burglar Seriously Wounded by Drunken Friend—No Reason for the Act.

"Abe" Coakley, one of the best-known crooks in the country, came nearly meeting early yesterday morning the fate that usually comes to those of his class, and is now lying in Bellevue with a four-inch stab wound in the left breast that came close to touching the heart and ending his career. His assailant is said by the police to have been William Joyce, who was formerly a porter in the Putnam House.

The affair differs from usual affrays of this kind, in that Coakley had no quarrel with the man that stabbed him, and was merely using his good offices to have his drunken assailant go home. While the police still hold Joyce and say that they have undoubted evidence against him, Coakley, true to the tenets of his kind, refused to identify Joyce when the latter was brought to his bedside in the hospital. In his antemortem statement made to Coroner Hart Coakley professes not to recollect what occurred, and says an unknown man cut him. He also said that he did not know where the stabbing occurred, nor who the people were who were with him at the time, and so, with death hovering near, "Abe" Coakley refuses to "peach." The doctors in Bellevue say that he has a meagre chance for recovery, but in this Coakley does not agree with them. He says he will get well, and it is a well-known fact, to which the police will bear witness, that when Coakley says a thing he usually does it.

The trouble first started in the saloon of "Kid" McManus, at Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue. Coakley was there with "Johnnie" Hope, a son of "Jimmy" Hope of Manhattan Bank burglary fame, and a lot of others, among whom was Joyce. It was after hours, and Joyce, who was drunk and ugly, started a row by declaring that he had been "short changed" by a waiter. Peter McCann, a friend of his, tried to pacify him, and offered to make good the 25 cents out of which Joyce claimed he had been cheated. Joyce worked himself up into a frenzy, and, drawing a big clasp knife from his pocket, made a vicious thrust at his friend. McCann dodged just in time, and the point of the dirk was buried in the railing in front of the bar. McCann ran out into the street and Joyce pursued him. He managed to get away, and Joyce, who was now in a towering rage, came back to the saloon with the evident intention of stabbing the first person who interfered with him. Meanwhile the saloon had been closed, and Coakley was just coming out of the side entrance when Joyce came back with his knife still in his hand.

"Don't make a row, Billy," said Coakley, when he saw Joyce, "I'll make good whatever you have lost."

Joyce staggered against Coakley, and drawing back his dirk plunged it into Coakley's breast. Coakley screamed and Joyce fled, and at once the saloon was darkened and McManus came out. He found two men supporting Coakley, who was bleeding profusely, and it was only after repeated efforts that McManus finally induced a hivernote to him have a carriage, and in it Coakley was taken to Bellevue. There one of the men said that Coakley had fallen on his own knife, but Dr. Nutt did not believe that yarn. The police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station were notified, and Detective O'Rourke was detailed on the case. O'Rourke found Joyce in bed at 226 East Thirty-ninth Street. He seemed to be recovering from a debauch, and claimed not to remember anything that had occurred. In the room the police found the dirk with which he is supposed to have done the cutting, and also a penknife, both bloodstained, as well as a bloodstained handkerchief. In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday he was remanded for examination.

"Abe" Coakley first came to the notice of the police in 1880, when he was arrested in Philadelphia in company with "Banjo Pete" Emerson, a notorious thief, on suspicion of having been concerned in the Manhattan Bank Burglary. He was, however, discharged later on the recommendation of District Attorney Phelps. Coakley was the principal witness in the Walsh-Irving-Porter murder case. John Walsh, a burglar, killed "Johnny" Irving, also a burglar, in "Shang" Draper's saloon on Sixth Avenue on Oct. 19, 1883, and within ten minutes of Irving's death Walsh was shot and killed by "Billie" Porter, a third burglar. Coakley was a witness to both murders, and when arrested he aided the police in running down Porter. Coakley's most recent arrest occurred in 1891. He took a pocketbook containing $545 from a man on a Grand Street car. For this crime he was sent to prison for eight years.

LIQUOR MEN ASK OLD LICENSE.

Prefer Former System to the Raines Law—Opposed to the Sale of Spirits by Department Stores.

The convention of the New York State Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association resumed its session at noon yesterday at Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street. The fight of the association is still directed against the continuance of the full two-dollar tax on the retailers by the brewers, who had 15 per cent. of their additional one-dollar war tax reduced by the Government.

Peter Seery, the outgoing President, in his annual report congratulated the association on its healthy and prosperous condition, and felt pleased to say that it had kept steadily marching forward against the enemies of the trade.

The President said that the association abated none of its hostility to the Raines law. The association demanded a restoration of the old license system, with its local Boards of Excise. But should it be impracticable to ask for so radical a change, the association will still insist on several very material modifications of the law. It will demand the absolute repeal of the local option feature of the statute, for its purpose and effect are to favor the wealthy at the expense or discomfort of the toiling masses.

The report expressed opposition to the sale of liquor in department stores, which, it said, tended directly to the debasement and ruin of women and young girls who are forbidden access to the legitimate liquor stores. If legislation is refused for the suppression of this evil, the President advised that all good people withdraw their patronage from the establishments so offending good morals and transfer it to their rivals who announce publicly that they do not sell liquor.

The Secretary's report went over much the same ground as that of the President. He referred to the report of Excise Commissioner Lyman, and then recommended that every member of the local associations throughout the State should agitate that only those candidates to Congress and the State Legislature be elected who are devoted to the interests of the liquor trade and pledge themselves to work for it.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President—Peter McGinn; Vice Presidents—P. H. Butler of Brooklyn and William Connor; Recording Secretary—John Morrissy of Syracuse; Financial Secretary—C. P. Haeslop; Treasurer—August Baltzhold of Buffalo; Sergeant at Arms—Martin W. Golden of Rondout; Delegates to the National Convention that will meet in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 7—Patrick M. Mallon, George F. Gminder, and Alexander D. Newman.

Mr. Pugh, a lawyer and distiller of Cincinnati, addressed the convention, advising dealers and manufacturers to work together in harmony.

The delegates will go on an excursion today to Rockaway Beach.

DEATH STOPS GOLDEN WEDDING.

Yesterday was to have been a day of rejoicing and merry-making in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Johann L. Betz, at Avenue S and New York Avenue, Brooklyn. Instead, however, it was one of grief and mourning. Mr. and Mrs. Betz were to have celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding, and Capt. Herman Henningson, skipper of the schooner Freddie Hircken, sailing between New York and Georgia, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Betz, had promised to be home for the wedding. He did not come, but instead there came a telegram to Mrs. Henningson from the Maritime Exchange containing the intelligence that he had been lost overboard from his vessel in the hurricane off Cape Hatteras recently. The schooner put into Savannah two days ago.

Capt. Henningson was fifty years old, and was a native of Denmark. He had been sailing on American ships since he was a boy.

Lehigh Valley Excursion.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has arranged an excursion to Niagara Falls for $8 the round trip. Tickets will be accepted on the train leaving West Twenty-third Street at 5:55 P. M. only on Sept. 1, but on Sept. 2 and 3 they will be available on all trains except the Black Diamond Express. Returning, tickets will be accepted up to Sept. 6.

MRS. KOEFOED DISAPPEARS

Belief that Stepdaughter of C. G. Wilson Is a Prisoner.

THOUGHT TO BE HYPNOTIZED

President of Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange Thinks Money Was Extorted from Her.

Mrs. A. E. Koefoed, widow of Albert Koefoed, who was five years ago a broker in this city, has disappeared from the home of her stepfather, Charles G. Wilson, at 156 West Eighty-seventh Street. Dr. Wilson formerly was President of the Board of Health. He is now President of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange. Mrs. Koefoed has been missing since Aug. 23, although a rigorous search has been prosecuted by her family and by private detectives. This search, it is maintained, has revealed facts which point to the conclusion that she is not absent from her home through her own volition, but that some person or persons have her under a hypnotic spell or other strong influence.

Mrs. Koefoed is a woman of strong nervous temperament, and Mr. Wilson believes that under such a spell she is being restrained for the possible purpose of extorting money. He is also confident that his daughter is at the present time in this city. Through a personal friend he has received proof of the fact that she was in New York up to Friday last. This was the last occasion that any word has been received about the missing woman.

Mrs. Koefoed had three children, to whom she was devotedly attached, and who lived with her at the home of her stepfather. Her home life was happy in every way, Mr. Wilson says, but she has not communicated with her family since leaving over a week ago.

Soon after her disappearance it was learned that Mrs. Koefoed secured a check for $1,500 from a friend of the family, and that she purchased goods from two mercantile houses in the city, and that these goods were almost immediately hypothecated for much less than their real value. The returns from both these transactions, it is said, went to the profit of the same person or persons. Mr. Wilson knows to whom the check was given.

Members of the family are very guarded in the statements given out regarding her disappearance on Aug. 23. On that day she left the house shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning, saying she was going to keep an appointment which she had with Mr. Wilson at his office, 60 Broadway, at 3 o'clock. He waited for her more than an hour, and then, thinking that something had detained her, he went home. He there found a telegram from her awaiting him, which stated that she would return at 8 o'clock. At that time, however, another telegram came, to the effect that she would spend the night with friends, and requested that the family would not be alarmed.

The following day, Thursday, she did not appear, and an immediate investigation was begun. Private detectives were employed.

A friend of the family came to Mr. Wilson yesterday with a note and a telegram, which Mrs. Koefoed had sent this friend on Friday last. Mrs. Koefoed was then in the city. Mr. Wilson also was told by friends last night that Mrs. Koefoed had communicated with another person on Monday last, but he had been unable to verify this up to a late hour last night. Mr. Wilson said last night:

"It is untrue, as has been stated, that my daughter has borrowed large sums of money from friends of mine in Wall Street. After a thorough investigation, I find that she obtained a check for $1,500 from a friend of mine. This was made out in her own name. She indorsed the check and turned it over to a third party, who deposited it for collection in a certain bank. We have also learned that my daughter made two purchases of household furnishings, but these goods were almost immediately disposed of for the money they would bring.

"These bills were charged to herself, and so far as I have been able to learn, my name has not been used in any of the transactions. My daughter would not have raised the money as she did for her own use, and I am confident that some one else is profiting by her acts. She did not prepare herself in the way of clothing for a protracted stay. She cannot be with any of her friends, or they would have notified me of the fact. She was very much interested in a young married couple, but she cannot be with them, as they have called since her disappearance. Mrs. Koefoed was highly educated, competent to do literary work, and, in fact, she has often expressed a desire to do something for herself in order to be less dependent on us. It may be that some one acquainted with her affairs has suggested some business proposition which Mrs. Koefoed thought legitimate, and therefore was induced to promote with money."

Mr. Wilson admitted that he had in his possession facts which might implicate a prominent concern in this city. The police have not yet been notified by Mr. Wilson of the disappearance.

SHAMROCK DOES NOT GO OUT.

The expected departure of the Shamrock from her Tompkinsville anchorage for the Hook and a possible spin outside did not take place yesterday, and Mr. Barrie, who had returned from Boston, said he doubted whether or not the yacht would be put under canvas before Mr. Fife arrives with Sir Thomas Lipton. If Capt. Hogarth had decided otherwise, he was not informed of the fact. Capt. Hogarth refused to talk on the subject.

A number of persons went out in small boats yesterday to inspect the yacht. Her sailors were busy painting her steel spars of a color which makes them look very much like pine. The wooden sticks in the yacht were treated to a coat of varnish. The span of the Shamrock's boom has been adjusted.

The span is connected with the boom by means of a bridle at either end and the sheet tackle is made fast at the center, with a block at the traveler and one next the span. The sheet reaves through these apparently so that the two ends reave out from the upper blocks and are secured when under sail to two cleats, one at either quarter.

The lighter which has been chartered for the spare spars, rigging, and canvas of the challenger was towed to a pier at Tompkinsville yesterday to await the departure of the yacht for the Hook.

Mr. Barrie yesterday entertained a party of friends aboard the steam yacht Erin. Visits were also exchanged between the Erin and Eugene Higgins's steam yacht Varuna, which arrived with her owner and a party of friends after a ten-day voyage from Havre.

Bets made on the Maritime Exchange yesterday were at the odds of $100 to $75 on Columbia.

Governor Not to Meet Lipton.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—Owing to previous engagements Gov. Roosevelt has had to decline the invitation to head the delegation that will meet Sir Thomas Lipton, the owner of the Shamrock.

NEW CARS FOR THIRD AVENUE.

The first consignment of new cars for the Third Avenue surface line arrived last night from St. Louis. The cars are to replace the present rolling stock when the power is changed to electricity. The new cars are thirty-eight feet in length and slightly broader than the present cars. They will be lighted by electricity and at each seat are electric push buttons for stop signals.

The color of the exterior is red, of a slightly darker shade than the old cars, and the upholstering of the seats is also red. The cars are termed combination cars, as in the Winter they will be run as closed cars and in the Summer made into open cars by the removal of the large glass windows. What is believed will be a pleasing innovation is the seating arrangement. Instead of a long seat on each side of the car the seats are cross seats, with an aisle in the centre, the seats on each side accommodating two persons.

It was expected that the change in the power system would be made by Sept. 1, but delays in getting material will prevent and every effort is now being made to have the change made before the Dewey celebration. The power is to be supplied from the Sixty-sixth Street house until the new power house to be built at Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street and King's Bridge Road is completed. This will not be for several years. The present rolling stock when retired will be built over and used on the branch lines. It is the intention to have new cars used exclusively on the Third Avenue line. The company ordered 178 of the new cars and this number will be augmented gradually.

CARTER'S COMPANY MAKES A CLAIM

Continued from Page 1.

the Atlantic Contracting Company could bid for them so as to get them.

Carter did business with few contractors, guarding the advertisements in such a way that only his favored contractors could act under them. When outside bidders did try to get in Gaynor of the Atlantic Contracting Company endeavored to buy them off. He told alarming stories to intending bidders of the probable cost of plants necessary for certain work, saying that a plant worth from $400,000 to $1,000,000 would be required to do Cumberland Sound work in 1896, whereas Gaynor and his company earned $604,000 in ten months with a plant that cost $26,000, only part of which was used.

But this is not all the Government has shown and will show, if its opposition to the claim of the Atlantic Contracting Company is made as thorough as was the trial of Carter by Col. Barr. It will be shown, for instance, that Carter accepted worthless bondsmen on the Gaynor bids. It will be shown again that Carter accepted bids from Gaynor and Walsh, knowing that both were in Gaynor's handwriting and that Walsh was Gaynor's foreman. The list of favors, of many kinds, set forth by the United States to show that Carter and the Atlantic Contracting Company could not have operated without each being aware of the schemes to defraud the Government is, of course, too long to be unfolded in detail in a newspaper. It took four months to so set the record before the court-martial and to hear the answers of the defense, and they are a mass of papers many feet high.

HISTORY OF A LONG CONSPIRACY.

Should the President decide against the judgment of the court-martial, that Carter is "absolutely innocent," and that the court-martial has stupidly convicted him when he should have been dismissed with honor, the Government will undoubtedly lose this $450,000 which would have been earned by the Atlantic Contracting Company, but which it stopped the effort to earn as soon as the character and details of the charges against Carter became known to the company.

What is the Atlantic Contracting Company, that it should be so powerful and fortunate? It has assumed different names to the Engineer Department, but the same persons were always behind the bids for the work directed by Capt. Carter. The company was a growth, and it was nurtured by Capt Carter. Benjamin D. Greene was a graduate of the United States Military Academy who, in 1866, was assigned to the Corps of Engineers. Having served for many years in charge of works at Savannah and Charleston, for reasons not given, he resigned. He at once identified himself with a firm of contractors doing Government work in that vicinity, one of the employes of the firm being John F. Gaynor of Fayetteville, N. Y. Gradually the firm changed until it settled down to Greene and Gaynor. The principal withdrawals from the firm were Eli T. Bangs and Anson M. Bangs, his son, who is connected by marriage with John F. Gaynor.

Oberlin M. Carter, who was graduated at the top of his class in 1880, went, of course, into the engineers, and in 1884 was assigned to duty in Savannah under Gen. G. A. Gillmore. He was placed in charge of the Savannah district in April, 1887, upon the death of Gen. Gillmore. Carter, then a Lieutenant, had been free from supervision for years owing to the invalid condition of Gen. Gillmore. He held on to the Savannah district for thirteen years, spending more than $3,000,000 in jetty work and large sums for dredging and other work. During this entire period Greene & Gaynor were awarded every contract except one, obtained with great difficulty by A. J. Twiggs of Augusta, Ga.

CARTER AS GREENE'S TOOL.

Carter and Greene became fast friends in Savannah. Greene was brilliant and enterprising; Carter was ambitious, young, and poor. The Government became convinced, by its investigation, that Carter was Greene's weak and pliant tool. Carter, however, was the designer of the plans of improvement to be worked upon after they had been adopted, and he contrived, by ingenious wording of specifications, short periods of advertising, skillful management of the times of lettings, the buying off of other bidders, to secure for one company all the contracts involving the use of brush. By taking contracts in the names of employes or relatives, occasionally in their own names, and sometimes by the organized company, the Atlantic Contracting Company, the Washington authorities were kept in ignorance of the true state of facts. It was not known here that one firm was getting all the contracts apparently awarded to many persons. The prices appeared to be all right. The trouble was that the materials put in were worth only from one-tenth to one-fifth of the prices paid for them.

To keep the game going, politics had to be regarded. Greene is a Republican, and he guided Republican support for the appropriations recommended to be made by Carter. Gaynor, prominent in Democratic politics in New York, exerted such influence as he could bring to bear. The Democrat operated to best advantage when and where Democratic power prevailed; the Republican exerted his influence among Republicans where Republican support was vital.

DIVISION OF SPOIL.

According to an interview published in February of this year as having been given by Eli T. Bangs of Syracuse, one of the bondsmen for the Atlantic Contracting Company in $500,000, a meeting was held before the letting of the last Gaynor contract at which Greene, Carter, John F. Gaynor, W. T. Gaynor, and E. H. Gaynor were present, when it was arranged that a company should be formed, and that in dividing the profits E. H. Gaynor should receive $1,000 a month as Superintendent of Works while W. T. Gaynor and Capt. Carter were to divide one-third of the remainder, and John F. Gaynor and Capt. Carter were to divide one-third. Notwithstanding the denial of this interview, it was shown on the trial of Capt. Carter that many checks for $1,000 each were drawn and ultimately reached E. H. Gaynor.

In proving its case on the court-martial, and as it must do in sustaining its case in the Court of Claims, the Government showed that Carter, when married in 1890 to the daughter of R. F. Westcott, had been living beyond his income for several years, and that after the early death of his wife he not only lived expensively, but indulged in expenditures for purposes the details of which are for obvious reasons, not included in any part of the proceedings published. He reported himself at his station when he was absent without leave; he allowed his subordinates to act for him in such a way as to deceive his superior officers, and to perform tasks for which he acquired some of his credit for being faithful in office and a literary man as well as an accomplished engineer officer. He cultivated this fine reputation obviously for the purpose of exempting himself from the scrutiny he deserved. When, in 1889, an employe named W. R. Curtis ventured to inform against him, and charges were brought against Carter and Greene, he was able to secure a complete exoneration and his accuser died of a broken heart.

COMPANY SUSPENDS WORK.

Up to the time that Carter was put under arrest, it is estimated by the prosecution in the Carter case that he and his coconspirators received from the Government more than $2,000,000 beyond legitimate contractors' profits. At the date of his relief, there was still due the Atlantic Contracting Company, on the face of Carter's returns, more than $300,000. But on Nov. 6, 1897, Capt. Gillette, in charge of Savannah works, informed the company that it had done no work under its contract on Tybee Breakwater since October. As the Government was under expense for Inspectors, Gaynor was requested to report at once whether he proposed to take steps to carry out his contract. Gaynor, for the Atlantic Contracting Company, answered on Nov. 17 that considerable repairs had to be made in the plant to prepare for the work of handling rock at Savannah and Cumberland Sound. Very little work, he declared, could be done in January and February, owing to the bad weather generally prevailing in those months, and unless there was some valid objection to so doing, the Atlantic Contracting Company proposed to suspend work until March 1, 1898. The company was informed that public necessity and their contracts required continuous operations at Cumberland Sound and Savannah Harbor and that work had been actually suspended since Oct. 9. It was observed that in January, 1897, at Cumberland Sound, more work was done than in either March or April, and at Savannah more work was done in January than in March. There was no visible emergency justifying suspension of work. The real distress was concern about the result of the trial of Carter.

PLEA OF "ABSOLUTE INNOCENCE."

In its way, the Carter case recalls the difficulties of the Government in its fight with the Star Route contractors in 1881. In some respects it is unlike any other case the Government was ever interested in. Since it was tried and the accused was sentenced, the Judge Advocate General of the army has not been called upon to advise, assist, or otherwise act. The President has suggested eminent counsel for the accused. That counsel asked to be paid by the Government against which he worked. Before the findings and sentence against Carter were in the hands of the President, he had consented to the request of the leading counsel of Carter not to act until after he had given Mr. Blair a chance to be heard. Long after the case was in the hands of the Judge Advocate General for review, Wayne MacVeagh, who had not known about the trial until he read the record, was brought in, made an argument of two hours to the President, and afterward prepared two briefs to maintain the "absolute innocence" of his client. The joint counsel abused the Judge Advocate General and the Judge Advocate without reason, as the Judge Advocate General had taken no part in the case except to prepare the charges and see that the court was properly supplied with a trial officer, and the Judge Advocate has been put on the defensive by the course of the Government he endeavored, to the best of his ability, to serve.

To Carter's assertion that he is "absolutely innocent," which the court-martial would not believe, the prosecution has responded with proof satisfactory to the court. Carter pleaded the Statute of Limitations to protect him from old contracts. Mr. Edmunds again suggested his guilt by asking that his sentence be mitigated by dropping the punishment by imprisonment. During and since the trial, Carter sought to escape conviction by objecting that his letters, which he invited the Government to use and by which he was convicted in part, ought not to have been used to convict him. The prosecution did not consider any of these pleas consistent with the theory of "absolute innocence." E. G. D.

FIGHT FOR CAPT. CARTER.

Wayne MacVeagh Returning from Europe to Lead the Defense—Statement from Lawyer Rose.

The fight for Capt. Oberlin M. Carter has taken a new turn. His friends and defenders have become aggressive in their attempt to prove his innocence. Wayne MacVeagh, his special counsel, is returning from Europe to lead the fight before the public, and the attorneys who defended him in the court-martial are so devoted to his cause that they are carrying on the struggle beyond the point to which they were engaged to take it.

Abraham J. Rose of this city, who was associated in the defense with Walter G. Charlton, Frank P. Blair, and William W. Mackall, said yesterday that for a year and more the prosecution has had an open field. Nothing was said by Capt. Carter or his friends. Now, he says, it is time that something should be heard from the other side.

"So many articles have been published from time to time against Capt. Carter and which bear earmarks showing they came from his prosecutors," said Mr. Rose, "that any one who did not know the facts would be led to believe that the charge against him was true—that he had personally embezzled over a million and a half of the United States funds; that is, that he had appropriated to his own use from funds of the United States intrusted to his care that large sum of money in the same sense as when a cashier of a bank uses or speculates with the funds in his bank. The offense alleged was that by collusion with the contractors he had accepted bids and made contracts at a higher price than was proper; that, after these contracts were made, he had so construed them as to allow the contractors to put in inferior and cheaper material of less value to the United States than would be called for by the contract, and by paying the contractors the contract price for this cheap material, they were enabled to make an exorbitant profit, with a corresponding loss to the Government.

"The main charge is the only one I will speak of, with relation to two contracts, both made on Sept. 8, 1896, one for work at Savannah and the other at Fernandina, Fla. These contracts were let after advertising, which had been under the long and personal examination of Secretary Lamont.

"On July 1, 1897, the amount of work on both the contracts at contract prices, as is certified to, was about three-quarters of a million of dollars. The appropriation was only sufficient to pay the sum of $575,000. The inspectors and assistants in charge of this work certified on honor that it had been done in accordance with the specifications; that the material furnished was of the kind, character, and quality required by the specifications, and that the amount returned in their certificate was due to the contractors. And it was upon the certificate of these men that Capt. Carter made the payment on July 1, 1897.

"It thus appears that the only sums paid to the contractors on these contracts, concerning which the charge was made against Capt. Carter, was the sum of $575,000. And yet there has been printed over and over again that for making this payment he has been convicted of embezzling $1,600,000.

"After four months of floundering and by the use of the most unfair and outrageous and illegal methods, the prosecution did not and could not find a scrap of evidence that a dollar of the contractors' money ever went into Carter's hands or that he in any way profited by it directly or indirectly."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The General Accident Corporation of Philadelphia has been admitted to Connecticut.

H. H. Mundy has been appointed Utica agent of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company.

F. W. Kiefer, the Pittsburg resident Secretary of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, has been appointed Pittsburg agent of the Magdeburg Insurance Company of Germany.

Morris Silverstone has been appointed Chicago manager of the personal accident department of the Frankfort Marine, Accident, and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Germany and the Frankfort-American Insurance Company of New York.

Manager Hess of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday issued a bulletin calling the attention of members to a report that the dry goods risk of the Crook-Record Company, at Dallas, Texas, is being offered at less than the local tariff rate of 75 cents on the building and 95 cents on the contents.

A query slip was sent to the fire insurance companies yesterday, asking whether any cut-rate offers had been received on the risk of Dawes & Myler, manufacturers of cast-iron sanitary enameled ware at New Brighton, Penn.

Several fire insurance managers received information yesterday as to the liability of their companies in the big fire at Victor, Col., Aug. 21. The insurance, so far as reported, was distributed as follows: Southern, $22,000; Firemen's Fund, $17,000; Springfield, $15,000; Home, $15,000; Hartford, $14,000; Merchants', $13,500; Manchester, $13,000; Connecticut, $12,000; Philadelphia Underwriters', $12,000; Insurance Company of North America, $12,000; New Hampshire, $11,000; Fire Association, $10,700; Royal, $10,375; Milwaukee Mechanics', $9,800; Western Underwriters, $8,500; National, $8,500; Milwaukee Fire, $8,200; Home Mutual, $8,000; Prussian National $7,800; American Central, $7,700; German-American, $7,700; Sun, $6,350; Union, $6,300; Svea, $6,225; Aetna, $6,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $6,000; Commercial Union, $5,700; Norwich Union, $5,050; Orient, $4,985; Boston, $4,500; Providence-Washington, $4,500; Niagara, $4,500; Western of Toronto, $4,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, $4,375; Magdeburg, $4,200; Northern, $3,050; Law, Union and Crown, $2,900; St. Paul Fire and Marine, $2,000.

INSURANCE POLICY TRANSFERS.

Creditor Named as Beneficiary Entitled Only to Amount of Debt.

Thekla M. Becker, fourteen years old, who was placed in an orphan asylum soon after the death of her father, Frank X. Becker, in February, 1898, was declared by Justice Russell in the Supreme Court yesterday to be entitled to a policy of insurance of $5,000 upon the life of her father.

The policy, which was held by her father in the Jewelers' League, a co-operative association, named Conrad Hepke as the beneficiary, in consideration of $635 loaned or advanced to Becker. The league offered Hepke $635 with interest, declaring that Becker's daughter was entitled to the remaining portion of the $5,000. Hepke refused to accept this offer, and the league brought suit in order to determine to whom the money should be paid.

Justice Russell in his decision upheld the contention that Becker's daughter should receive the benefit of the policy, after a sufficient amount had been deducted to pay Hepke the loan or advance of $635 with interest.

Mr. Hill Gets Col. Waring's Ashes.

The ashes of Col. George E. Waring, Jr., whose body was incinerated immediately after his death under the direction of Health Officer Doty, were yesterday transferred by Dr. Doty to Mr. Hill, the executor of the estate of Col. Waring, for final disposition at Fresh Pond.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Store will remain open all day on Saturday.

The Spirit of the Sale is Good.

There is no cant or hypocrisy in the altruism that dominates this China Sale. Our pledge and fidelity to your interests are sincere and unaffected. The fact is emphasized by a new and brilliant alignment of peerless values that appears today. They'll march out in the allegro time established by former offerings. These bargains in China and Glass are creating an epoch in the business. They mark a definite and extraordinary period in the history of metropolitan retailing. The effect is far-reaching and unparalleled—and may be epitomized or abridged as follows:

Every housewife, hotel keeper, restaurateur, club, steamship and railway company may secure China and Glass Ware for all needs at prices that are not even remotely approached elsewhere. The quantity is enormous—probably the largest ever collected beneath a single roof. The variety is bewildering, mystifying. We often think the immense assortment is a distinct detriment to easy selection. Where there is so much of beauty and novelty choosing becomes difficult. That's the only feature to impede the rapidity of sales. The displays are so prodigal with rich things that customers are occasionally embarrassed and baffled in the task of determining "what to buy." The following suggestions may simplify the annoyance and reduce the time for reaching a conclusion.

Read, then come see them.

Haviland's Cups and Saucers, artistically decorated, competition, unabashed, willfully attempt to make you think they are wonderfully cheap at $3.00 per dozen; our price is **$2.28**

Haviland's Decorated Dinner Sets, new shapes and delicate colorings, liberally brightened with gilt; other dealers have the temerity to think you will pay them $25.00; our price is . . . **$16.87**

Haviland's Decorated Dinner Sets; rivals doubtless rely upon your ignorance or credulity when they thrust them upon you as matchless values at $35.00; our price is **$19.87**

Haviland's Decorated Dinner Sets; there is dizzy desperation on the part of contemporaries who advertise these sets at $40.00 with the claim that they are unprecedented; our price is . . . **$24.87**

Limoges China Dinner Sets, 102 pieces, adorned with exquisite floral tracings, gilded handles. These goods are singularly beautiful and represent the acme of value-giving; our price **$14.87**

Carlsbad China Dinner Sets, from our own factory; the decorative scheme is carried out with Cashmere Valley roses and California gold; the price will make you marvel **$12.87**

China Be-beautied with Old English Decorations.

Daughters of the Revolution, Attention! This China is graced with the identical designs and colorings that were prized by your sweet, stately ancestors when New York was a province. We have reproduced them from the old copper-plates. Set of 118 pieces at $14.98. Separately as follows:

10c. for Tea Plates.
12c. for Dinner Plates.
23c. for

The Wanamaker Store.

The Merchandise Succession

SOLID reasons are back of our merchandise policy. The special conditions surrounding each sort of goods determine its particular treatment. Thus we find how we can sell Furniture best in August, Muslin Underwear in January, Blankets and Chinaware at the opening of the Autumn. One of the great distinctions between this store and a "department store" is found in this special treatment of merchandise. Our Store News is too valuable to slight.

Blankets and Quilts

"Why should I buy Winter Blankets now, when but a night or two ago I kicked away what little covering there was on my bed?"

Why?—Because it is profitable to do so. For virtually the same reason that it pays to buy furniture here in August. And the first cold night is not far away!

Lowest prices rule here.

Our blankets are made specially for us, under our own labels, by the best mills in the land. They are made from pure, clean, thoroughly washed, odorless wool—and that's a point worth looking into when buying bedclothing.

White Blankets

SINGLE-BED SIZE

$1.50 a pair—The "Hillcrest," nicely finished white blankets. 56x74 in.; 4-lbs.

$1.75 a pair—The "Chipley," warm, well made; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.

$2.25 a pair—The "Manheim," white wool; good-looking; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.

$2.75 a pair—The "Irvington," wool filling on light cotton warp; 60x76 in.; 4½ lbs.

$3.25 a pair—The "Physicians' Favorite," pure wool filling on light cotton warp; 60x80 in.; 4½ lbs.

DOUBLE-BED SIZE

$1.85 a pair—The "St. Lucie," warm, white, well-finished; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.

$2 a pair—The "Chipley," heavy and large; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.

$2.25 a pair—The "Merion," full double-bed size; 72x82 in.; 5½ lbs.

$2.75 a pair—The "Manheim," cotton warp; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.

$3.25 a pair—The "Irvington," fine and soft; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs.

$4 a pair—The "Physicians' Favorite," pure wool filling on light cotton warp; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs.

Special White Blankets

The "Lansdowne" blankets are made in special sizes and weights; of pure wool, both warp and filling.

60x80 in., 4 lbs., $3.50 a pair.
70x82 in.; 5 lbs., $3.75 a pair.
74x84 in., 6 lbs., $4.75 a pair.

The "Wynnewood" blankets are made of soft white wool filling on light cotton warp.

60x80 in., 4 lbs., $4 a pair.
70x82 in., 5 lbs., $4.50 a pair.
78x84 in., 6 lbs., $4.75 a pair.

Scarlet Blankets

The "Wissahickon" Scarlet Blankets are made of pure wool, both warp and filling, fast colors:

60x80 in., 4 lbs., $3.50 a pair.
70x82 in., 5 lbs., $3.75 a pair.
74x84 in., 6 lbs., $4.75 a pair.

The "Wissinoming" Scarlet Blankets are made of finer stock, very fine and soft.

76x84 in., 6 lbs., $7 a pair.

The "Kaatskill" Scarlet Blankets are strictly pure wool, very fine, with black striped borders.

78x84 in., 6 lbs., $7.50 a pair.

Gray Blankets

The "Silverton" Gray Blankets are very sightly light silver gray.

60x80 in., 4½ lbs., $1.75 a pair.
72x84 in., 5½ lbs., $2.25 a pair.

The "Wayne" Gray Blankets:

70x80 in., 5 lbs., $3 a pair.

The "Lafayette" Gray Blankets:

70x80 in., 5 lbs., $3.50 a pair.

The "Valley Forge" Gray Blankets:

60x80 in., 4 lbs., $3 a pair.
70x82 in., 5 lbs., $3.50 a pair.
74x84 in., 6 lbs., $4 a pair.

Mission Mills Blankets

Genuine California blankets, made by the celebrated Mission Mill of San Francisco.

62x80 in., 6 lbs., $8 a pair.
72x84 in., 7 lbs., $9 a pair.
78x86 in., 8 lbs., $10.50 a pair.
84x90 in., 9 lbs., $12 a pair.
90x96 in., 10 lbs., $14 a pair.

Crib Blankets

Baby's crib has been provided for, too—white, with pink and blue borders:

The Cliveden, 30x40 in., $1.35 a pair; 36x50 in., $2 a pair; 42x56 in., $2.75 a pair.

The Winslow, 30x40 in., $2 a pair; 36x50 in., $3 a pair; 42x56 in., $3.75 a pair.

Down Quilts

We make these ourselves and use only worthy materials. We have every facility for good work, and we know these pieces are *right*.

$3.75 each—Covered with fine figured domestic sateen; filled with pure odorless down; 6x6 feet.

$5 each—They are covered with the very finest American sateen designs; attractive patterns; 6x6 feet.

$8 each—Prettily figured china silk down quilts, filled with odorless down, interlined; 6x6 feet.

$10 each—Figured and plain colored china silk down quilts; filled with pure odorless down; interlined; 6x6 feet.

Hebrew New Year Cards

A well-selected gathering of pretty cards. A wide range of prices, all of which are moderate:—

Flat Cards, 2c., 3c., 5c., 7c., 8c., 10c. and 12c.
Celluloid Cards, 25c., 30c., 35c., 45c., 65c., 85c., $1.25 and $1.50.
Novelty Cards, 30c. and 55c.
The Book Store, Ninth Street.

Assorted Chocolates, 20c.

These and chocolate nougats, fresh supplies, at only 20c. a pound. That's a very low price for so excellent a quality. 30c. here yesterday. That and higher prices elsewhere regularly.

Basement.

Dress Goods The New Autumn Plaids

The viseacres say "Plaids will be in high favor the coming Fall." They should be. The new arrivals are particularly attractive goods. Sixty-two combinations in four weaves are now shown here. A satisfactory assortment, surely, for a starter. Prices no less so:

At 85c.—Silk Over-plaid Wool Taffetas.
At $1—Large Foule Plaids.
At $1.25—Large Homespun Plaids.
At $1.50—Large Camel's-hair Plaids.

Here's another group—not so new as above, but quite as desirable—at a half price. They represent a maker's blunder. The blunder affects only the price, however. The goods are bright, elegant silk-and-wool plaids—just the kinds now in demand. There are 21 designs. 45 inches wide. Made to sell at $1 a yd. Price is 50c.

Tenth street.

Women's Suits Tailor-made

The larger the market the greater possibilities for advantageous purchases. That's the secret of our getting these suits so cheaply. Settled determination to share each benefit with our public. That's the reason they're offered so cheaply to you. Best materials, workmanship, finish and fashion,—that's why the two other reasons are worth considering. Read:

$10—Serges and homespuns; double-breasted or fly-front jackets; silk lined; habit-back skirts, lined with percaline.
$12—Serges and cheviots; well-tailored jackets, satin lined; percaline-lined skirts, well finished.
$16.50—Cheviots; elegantly tailored in various colors; fly-front jacket, satin lined; percaline-lined skirt, finished with velveteen.
$19—Homespuns, Oxford and light gray; double-breasted jacket, finished with scallops and rows of stitching; habit-back skirt tailored to correspond.
$21—Black Venetian; fly-front jacket, with strappings on seams; skirt with over-drapery, finished with strappings.
$27—Widewale cheviot serge, tight-fitting and double-breasted jacket; entire suit silk lined.
Other styles up to $45.
Second floor, Broadway.

The Sale of Housefurnishings

Every day a new story of everyday necessities; but not an everyday story by any means. For such qualities and prices come on rare and radiant occasions. Think of stepladders, five feet high, strong and light, with adjustable bucket-holders, selling for 50c. each. Think of this housefurnishing outfit:

Electric Hoop Bucket, 13c. Chamois, 20c.
5 Cakes Soap, 10c. Scrubbing Brush, 4c.
Soap Dish, to attach to bucket, 8c. Sponge, 25c.

Add all those items; sum 80c. Buy them all, packed in bucket; price 75c. Then, too:

Galvanized Iron Garbage Can, 50c. Coal Hod, 10c.
Clothes Baskets, 45c., 50c., 65c. Foot Tub, 15c.
Wanamaker Wringer; rolls guaranteed for one year, $1.85.
Clothes Horse, 50c. Wash Board, 10c.
Clothes Line, 100 feet long, 8c. Pulleys, 5c.
And Agate Ware, slightly marred in appearance only, perfect in efficiency; all improvements—pans, dishes, pails, plates, and kettles, at half prices.

Basement.

Black Kid Gloves

A lot of fine quality Black Kid Gloves is to be offered at 9 o'clock this morning—price 25c. a pair.

Tenth street.

50 Parlor Suits, 50 Kinds, All Bargains

A belated shipment. Should have been here on the first instead of the last day of August. Still, there are only fifty suits in this gathering, no two alike, and September 1st will find few of them here. The substantial savings over regular prices are shown below. Choose early, but your choice must be delivered at once. Storage room, though extensive enough ordinarily, is unequal to such unprecedented selling as has characterized this August Sale.

$22.50—3 pieces; was $45		$50—3 pieces; was $75	
$25—3 pieces; was $39		$55—3 pieces; was $85	
$25—3 pieces; was $36		$60—3 pieces; was $90	
$30—3 pieces; was $60		$50—3 pieces; was $100	
$35—3 pieces; was $65		$70—3 pieces; was $110	
$37.50—3 pieces; was $75		$70—3 pieces; was $100	
$40—3 pieces; was $60		$75—5 pieces; was $105	
$45—3 pieces; was $67		$90—5 pieces; was $130	
$45—3 pieces; was $70		$90—3 pieces; was $130	
$65—Library suit, 3 pieces; was $100.			

Fourth floor.

Men's Trousers

All that remain of certain lines of medium weight trousers are thus served with notice of immediate ejectment.

At $3.50—Trousers of the finest worsted, in neat, stylish stripes, and of English striped cheviots. There's no value in the gathering less than $5. Many are $6; and not a few are full $7.50 values. Price, $3.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Wanamaker-Wellington Typewriter

Not in the trust. The best writing machine in the market. Price only Sixty Dollars.

Main floor, Ninth street, and Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A.T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N.Y.

AGUINALDO WANTS IMUS

Orders His Generals to Close In to Capture the Town.

TROOPS ARE CONCENTRATING

Garrison of Americans Is Throwing Out Intrenchments and Does Not Fear the Filipino Attack.

MANILA, Aug. 30—6:30 P. M.—It is reported that Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader, has ordered the rebel Generals in the province of Cavite to close in and attempt to take the town of Imus, and it is added that troops are concentrating around the town from the lake country.

The rebels, it is further said, have an outpost of 700 men on the Dasmarinas road and an equal force in the town of Anabo. The Americans are intrenching the town and they have no fear of the result of any attack by the rebels.

The Mayor of Imus delivered the town up to Gen. Lawton June 14, saying that the people desired peace and to be friendly with the Americans. The Fourteenth Infantry and one battery of artillery were stationed in the place as a garrison. Tons of concealed saltpetre and thousands of pounds of antiquated artillery ammunition and brown powder were discovered in the powder house, and large quantities had been thrown into the river.

WANTS EFFECTIVE BLOCKADE.

Rear Admiral Bradford Says Closed Ports Would Be the Quickest Means of Ending the War.

Special to The New York Times.

TURNER, Me., Aug. 30.—Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the United States Navy Bureau of Equipment, is visiting his old home here for a few days. He was to-day asked how much longer he thought the war in the Philippines would last. His reply showed his complete confidence in the ability of the United States to fight the thing through to a successful issue.

"Not very long," he said. "We are on the right tack now. I was just asking Senator Frye if he recalled my suggestion some months ago of how to end the war, and he replied that he did very well. My suggestion was of the blockade, which is now to be done. It should have been set in operation before now. The point is, we have lost a great deal of valuable time.

"It has been as it was in the starting of the civil war, much time and money put into the wrong way of going at it. I am glad to see the blockade plan going into effect. I believe, all things considered, it is the thing to do. It may take a little time, but in the end we must succeed. Most of the material the Filipinos are fighting with is smuggled in by Japanese and Chinese. Shut these and other sources of supply off, and in due time Aguinaldo will be willing to talk terms.

"The Filipinos are a kindly disposed people. I have no doubt a majority of them would be glad to end the struggle, but they are held to the fight by this cruel man Aguinaldo. He is responsible for the continuous warfare."

"How would you go to work to blockade all the Philippine Islands?" was asked.

"That would be useless," he replied. "Put a strong blockade around Luzon that would do the business. When we get that, we have the whole thing. The other islands would follow in the wake of Luzon and surrender. The result would be the same as though accomplished by a series of battles and much bloodshed. I hope to see the blockade established good and strong. I have never seen the moment when I doubted the wisdom of securing that group of islands. I have been there three times, and I know the great value they will be to us. Many of our people, I do not realize the vast importance of holding fast to that which belongs to us. They are the very best of property. I say, by all means, let's have them."

ENLISTED MEN MADE OFFICERS.

Soldiers Receive Commissions for Faithful Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—In consideration of faithful service rendered as enlisted men, the Secretary of War has designated the following for appointment in the volunteer regiments: To be First Lieutenant, John E. Hemphill, First Sergeant, Troop F, Seventh Cavalry; Michael H. Barry, Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, First Cavalry, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Thomas Ryan, First Sergeant, Troop K, First Cavalry, Fortieth Infantry; Philip Powers, Ordnance Sergeant, United States Army, Forty-third Infantry; Philip K. Sweet, Troop D, Eighth Cavalry, discharged in 1892, served in Rough Riders, Forty-sixth Infantry; Jens E. Sredke, Sergeant, Troop A, Second Cavalry, Forty-seventh Infantry; Conants S. Buttrick, Sergeant Major, Eighth United States Infantry, Forty-sixth Infantry; Benjamin Kossman, Post Quartermaster Sergeant, United States Army, Fortieth Infantry; J. D. Watson, First Class Sergeant, Signal Corps, Forty-fifth Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenants—H. L. Landers, Troop A, Fiftieth Cavalry, discharged in Puerto Rico, Forty-first Infantry; Allan L. Briggs, First Cavalry, discharged December, 1898, Forty-seventh Infantry; Consuelo A. Seoane, Sergeant, Troop C, Third Cavalry, Forty-first Infantry; Charles F. Weinheimer, non-commissioned, Twenty-seventh Infantry, Volunteers, prior service Fortieth United States Volunteer Infantry, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Robert A. Caldwell, private, Company C, Fourth Cavalry, Forty-second Infantry; Davis C. Anderson, Sergeant, Troop C, Fourth Cavalry, Fortieth Infantry.

VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' LAND.

Idaho, Wyoming, and North Dakota Men Leave the Grant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The transport Grant, which arrived last night from Manila, lands at San Francisco 30 officers and 516 enlisted men of the First North Dakota Infantry, 28 officers and 445 enlisted men of the First Idaho Infantry, 12 officers and 243 enlisted men of the First Wyoming Infantry, 2 officers and 57 enlisted men of Battery A, Wyoming Light Artillery, 8 officers and 84 discharged soldiers, 25 convalescent patients, seven naval prisoners, 2 naval hospital patients, and 4 civilian passengers. The transport carried, in addition, a crew of 156 men, making a total on board of 1,619 persons.

During the voyage there were five deaths, as follows: Aug. 2, Sergt. Benjamin Moore, Company F, First Wyoming, died of dysentery and was buried at sea; Aug. 3, Hospital Steward Frederick Durhara, an insane patient, eluded his guard and jumped overboar at midnight. A boat was lowered, but no trace of the man could be found. Aug. 6, Thomas Olsen, Corporal of Company F, Wyoming regiment, died at Nagasaki on board ship, buried at Nagasaki; a fireman, Robert Starrall, died and was buried at sea Aug. 15; Aug. 20, David Harrold, Corporal of Company K, First North Dakota, died at sea, body on board.

On Aug. 13 an alleged case of smallpox was discovered at Nagasaki on the Grant. The vessel, with troops and all hands, were ordered to the quarantine station, where the suspect was taken ashore. All hands went ashore and passengers and ship were fumigated. The ship was released the next day, Aug. 14, and returned to Yokohama, sailing thence for San Francisco on the following day.

ARRIVAL OF MAJOR STRONG.

Son of the ex-Mayor Home from the Philippines on Furlough.

Putnam Bradlee Strong, son of ex-Mayor Strong, who was recently commissioned Major of Volunteers in the United States Army, arrived in this city yesterday from the Philippines on a furlough. His father and mother met him in San Francisco and accompanied him across the continent. Immediately upon their arrival yesterday, they went to the home of Albert R. Shattuck, Major Strong's brother-in-law, where a private dinner was given last evening in honor of Major Strong. The house was decorated with the American colors in honor of the occasion.

When asked yesterday in regard to the situation in Luzon and the rest of the Philippine Islands, Major Strong declined to talk on the subject. He said:

"As I am still an officer in the United States Army, I do not think that it would be the proper thing for me to talk about the campaign around Manila. People here know everything I could say about things over there. I have come here on a leave of absence, but on account of my new commission as Major of Volunteers I shall return in a very short time."

Major Strong said that he was in good health. He did not look particularly bronzed by his service in the tropics. During his stay in this city he will live with the Shattucks.

Goes Farthest in the Kitchen

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

adds nourishment and flavor to soups, gravies and delicate entrees and provides a dainty dinner out of materials which would otherwise be insipid and useless.

WELCOME FOR NEBRASKA SOLDIERS

City and State Officials Receive the First Regiment.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 30.—The returning First Nebraska Regiment received a glorious welcome when the troop trains arrived at 7 o'clock this morning. The crowd which had assembled at the depot was immense, and as the first train pulled up to the platform the cheers of the thousands of people were added to the din of whistles, bells, cannon crackers, and other noise-provokers.

Promptly at 9 o'clock the parade was formed. The buildings along the route of the parade had been elaborately decorated and the sidewalks, windows, and every place of vantage was one solid mass of cheering, yelling humanity.

Arriving at the City Hall, the regiment was formally greeted to the city by Mayor Moore, Gov. Poynter, and other city and State officials. After the formal addresses the men of the regiment took trolley cars and went to the exposition, where they spent the day.

Twenty-seventh Off for Philippines.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 30. — The Twenty-seventh Regiment, commanded by Col. Bell, started from Camp Meade to-day in three special trains for duty in the Philippines. The regiment will encamp for some time at the Presidio in San Francisco before boarding the transports. It is one of the finest volunteer commands in the service, and is fully armed and equipped for duty in the tropics.

WORK FOR CONGRESS TO DO.

Congressman McCleary Says Next Session Will Act on Philippines and Advises New Banking Laws.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 30.—Congressman McCleary of Minnesota, a member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, which is visiting here, said in an interview:

"There will be several important questions to come up at the next session of Congress. We will have the problem of the Philippines with us, and a recognition of the fact that we are now a world power and will hereafter be consulted in matters concerning the nations. Also, that we are a greater Nation, reaching out after new commerce. This latter fact implies two or three things. We must have the best machinery of commerce. We must have a sufficient supply of American ships to carry all American goods, and we must have such revision of our banking system as will give us the proper instruments to carry on this worldwide commerce.

"The most important thing is to be able to buy a draft in New York, San Francisco, or Seattle that would be payable in Hongkong without having to pay tribute to the financial exchanges of London. We have more capital in this country at the present day than Great Britain ever had, yet we, as a part of the whole world, must pay tribute to her. I want to see New York or some other American city the clearing house of the world, as it has a right to be.

"One great fault is in our banking laws, which do not permit the establishment of any branch of a National bank. This law should be repealed. It is one essential factor in our development that our banking houses have branches in all countries of the world. Then we can carry on commerce with the world as we should."

VOLUNTEER APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The following appointments in the volunteer regiments are announced:

WEST VIRGINIA.—To be Major—C. D. Elliott, West Virginia Volunteers, Forty-seventh Infantry.

NEBRASKA.—To be Captains—W. B. Taylor, Captain First Nebraska, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Charles W. Marple, Captain Third Nebraska, Fortieth Infantry.

To be First Lieutenants—William G. Doane, First Lieutenant Third Nebraska, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Lewis S. Ryan, Second Lieutenant First Nebraska, Forty-fifth Infantry; Ernest O. Weber, Second Lieutenant First Nebraska, Fortieth Infantry; C. R. Perry, First Lieutenant Second Nebraska, Forty-fourth Infantry.

INDIANA.—To be Captains—William F. Ranke, Captain Twenty-eighth Battery Indiana Volunteers, Thirty-ninth Infantry; James L. Anderson, Captain One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, Forty-fourth Infantry; O. P. Lee, Captain One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, Forty-fifth Infantry; David F. Allen, Captain One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, Thirty-eighth Infantry.

To be First Lieutenants—David McCormick, Second Lieutenant One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, Forty-fifth Infantry; Winston Menzies, Captain One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Quincy E. McDowell, Captain One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, Fortieth Infantry; Henry F. McFeely, Lieutenant One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, Forty-second Infantry; John S. Johnson, Lieutenant One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, Forty-first Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenants—William E. Parsons, private One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, Forty-fourth Infantry.

ILLINOIS.—To be Captains—Paul B. Lino, Captain First Illinois Cavalry, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Joseph B. Caughey, Major Third Illinois, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Thomas L. McGirr, Captain Sixth Illinois, Fortieth Infantry; James Clark, Captain Seventh Illinois, Forty-first Infantry; James R. Hill, Captain Ninth Illinois, Forty-second Infantry; James L. Malley, Captain Seventh Illinois, Forty-fourth Infantry; W. B. Capps, Captain Fifth Illinois, Forty-fifth Infantry; Samuel S. Houston, Captain Fourth Illinois, Forty-seventh Infantry; Thomas I. Mair, Captain Second Illinois, Forty-sixth Infantry; Benjamin F. Patrick, Adjutant First Illinois, Forty-fifth Infantry.

To be First Lieutenants—Frederick Boyer, First Lieutenant First Illinois Cavalry, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Eugene E. Barton, Captain Fourth Illinois, Fortieth Infantry; N. P. Pavey, Captain First Illinois, Thirty-eighth Infantry; A. C. McIntosh, Sixth Illinois, Forty-first Infantry; George P. Tyner, Captain First Illinois, Forty-fifth Infantry; J. R. McAndrews, Lieutenant Second Volunteer Engineers, Forty-second Infantry; Jesse S. Gorwood, Lieutenant Second Illinois, Forty-seventh Infantry; A. L. Castle, Adjutant Fifth Illinois, Forty-fifth Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenants—E. H. White, Seventh Illinois, Thirty-ninth infantry; Benjamin R. Hall, Lieutenant Third Illinois, Forty-fourth Infantry; W. Mumford, First Illinois, Forty-fifth Infantry; R. H. Sutherland, Corporal Battery A, Illinois Artillery, Forty-fourth Infantry.

CONNECTICUT.—To be Captains—David Connor, Captain Third Connecticut, Forty-sixth Infantry.

To be First Lieutenant—D. R. Jones, First Lieutenant First Connecticut, Forty-third Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenant—Theodore Gruener, Corporal First Connecticut, Forty-sixth Infantry.

MARYLAND.—To be Captain—Charles W. Jackson, Captain Fifth Maryland, Forty-first Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenant—Theodore Gruener, Corporal First Connecticut, Forty-third Infantry.

MARYLAND.—To be Captain—Charles W. Jackson, Captain Fifth Maryland, Forty-first Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenants—John G. Constable, Lieutenant First Maryland, Forty-sixth Infantry; Samuel Riggs, Captain First Maryland, Forty-seventh Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenant—James E. Abbott, Sergeant Fifth Maryland, Forty-second Infantry.

NEW FORTIFICATIONS PLANS.

Changes at Fort Monroe Will Effect Saving of $3,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Secretary Root has approved the new project for the fortifications at Fort Monroe, Va.

Under the new plan there will be a saving to the Government of about $3,000,000 as compared with the project submitted and adopted about ten years ago, while in the opinion of the engineers the defenses will be absolutely impregnable.

Wisconsin Almost Ready for Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 30.—The big battleship Wisconsin will be ready for her trial trip inside of a fortnight or three weeks. Were it not for the delay in getting the conning towers from the West she would be ready now.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Gwin has sailed from Brooklyn for Annapolis.

The Annapolis has arrived at Norfolk.

The New York is at Newport.

The Princeton has sailed from Chee Foo for Shanghai.

Orders have been given to put the practice ship Annapolis out of commission at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The collier Alexander left Norfolk yesterday with a full cargo of coal for the naval station at Manila, P. I. She will make the trip by way of the Suez Canal.

AT LEAST 5,000 LIVES LOST

Exact Puerto Rican Hurricane Figures May Never Be Known.

PROPERTY LOSS IN MILLIONS

Crops Were Ruined, Coffee and Banana Trees Leveled, and Even Rich Soils Washed Away.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 24.—The furious storm during the day of Tuesday, Aug. 8, and the exceedingly heavy rains which accompanied and followed the wind, were the most destructive combination of elements that have visited this island since Aug. 22, 1772.

A conservative estimate would place the loss of life on the island at 5,000.

The storm unroofed many buildings and blew down hundreds of poorly constructed native huts. The wind played havoc with the vegetation. It broke down and uprooted large trees and royal palms; it destroyed the coffee trees that were loaded with ripening berries; it blew oranges, limes, lemons, and all kinds of fruits from the trees, or else swept away the trees entirely; and, worst of all, it leveled to the ground practically all the banana palms of the island, and thus destroyed the fruit that served as bread to the peons.

Sugarcane itself was little injured except from the floods. The young cane that was flooded was greatly improved by the alluvial deposit brought down from the mountains, while cane that was older was broken down and ruined, although the land itself was in many cases improved.

But while the lower lands were improved in some cases, the tobacco and coffee lands on the mountain sides were greatly injured not only by the destruction of the present crop, but by the washing away of the richest part of the top soil. Coffee planters are perhaps the most to be pitied, because it takes five or six years to produce a tree that will yield a crop.

The great loss of life throughout the island was caused almost entirely by the floods which followed the windstorm. The heavy rains, which were in the nature of a cloudburst, caused all the rivers to rise so suddenly and to such unprecedented height that all were caught unawares, and either found themselves cut off from high land or floating down the current in a partially demolished hut.

The night was intensely dark, and the loss of life would have been far greater but for the almost incessant sheet lightning which gave light to the rescuers and showed those in danger where to seek safety.

An idea of the extent of the flood may be had from the fact that warehouses and stores at the Port of Ponce standing on a level plane above the ocean and within a few yards of it were flooded to a height of four or five feet, not by the backing up of the ocean, but by the enormous sheet of water rushing over the whole level plain from the mountains to the ocean.

A majority of the larger towns and cities of Puerto Rico in the path of the hurricane have been heard from.

At Ponce 250 bodies have been buried, and it is certain that the complete list in the city and its "barrios" will aggregate 400.

In Arecibo 200 bodies have been recovered and 700 persons are missing. It is thought that several hundred bodies were swept out to sea.

The official reports from the following towns, made by post commanders to the Adjutant General of the department, are as follows: Humacoa, 89 dead and 300 wounded. Cayey, 34 dead and the town entirely destroyed. Aibonito, 23 dead. Yabucoa, best estimate 175 dead. The town contained a population of 2,500, and not a house or wall was left standing. Arroyo, all houses were blown down, 16 persons were known to have been drowned. Guayama, all houses, with the exception of the great cathedral, were unroofed or otherwise damaged; 30 persons were killed. Juana Diaz, 5 drowned. Naguabo, no reliable report; town supposed to have been entirely destroyed. Jayuya, half the town was swept away by the River Mameas; 30 reported dead.

The property loss on the island will amount to many millions of dollars.

CODE OF PUERTO RICAN LAWS.

Insular Commission Sends Its Recommendations in a Report to Secretary Root.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Insular Commission, consisting of Gen. Kennedy, Judge Curtis, and Major Watkins, which has given six months' study to the conditions of the Island of Puerto Rico, to-day made its report to Secretary Root. It recommends a form of civil government of the islands to take the place of the present military régime, and submits for adoption a code of laws.

The code of laws and the civil government proposed do not give the Puerto Ricans the elective franchise for any offices nor extend to them the privilege of trial by jury except in United States courts in cases of felonies involving an amount in excess of $500.

The code abrogates all Spanish law and royal decrees and all systems of procedure and substitutes the provisions of the code modified after the laws of the States of the United States.

In place of the Spanish system of courts an American system is provided; a Supreme Court, a District Court, and a Probate Court with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and Justices of the Peace and police courts in the cities; also a Federal court.

A complete civil county, township, and city government is to be provided, and all the officers of the civil administration are to be natives, the higher officers to be appointed by the President, the others by the Governor General and the County Commissioners.

A public school system, with provision for a Superintendent and Board of Public Instruction, and a complete system of public schools conducted in English by American teachers, is provided, and also night schools for illiterate adults.

The commission states that the Puerto Ricans have lost their markets in Spain for their coffee by reason of increased duties, and the industry is now languishing for want of an immediate market for their productions, and it recommends that the Government purchase the coffee for our army and navy in Puerto Rico.

The code does not provide for elections, the Commissioners saying: "We have not provided for any elections, as we are abundantly satisfied that the people of Puerto Rico are not ready to exercise the elective franchise. Not over 10 per cent. of the inhabitants read and write or own property."

The commission lays stress on the need of currency reform in the island.

The many applications for grants, franchises, &c., in Puerto Rico are turned over by the commission to the Secretary of War without action.

As showing the immediate need of legal tribunals the fact is cited that 114 prisoners at San Juan are held awaiting trial. In this list eleven prisoners have been confined from ten months to nearly five years without trial, and in some instances without charges of any kind against them. One man has been confined four years, nine months and fourteen days awaiting trial. One woman has been confined in this same jail for three years and twenty-four days without trial and no charges of any kind are placed against her.

RELIEF FOR PUERTO RICANS.

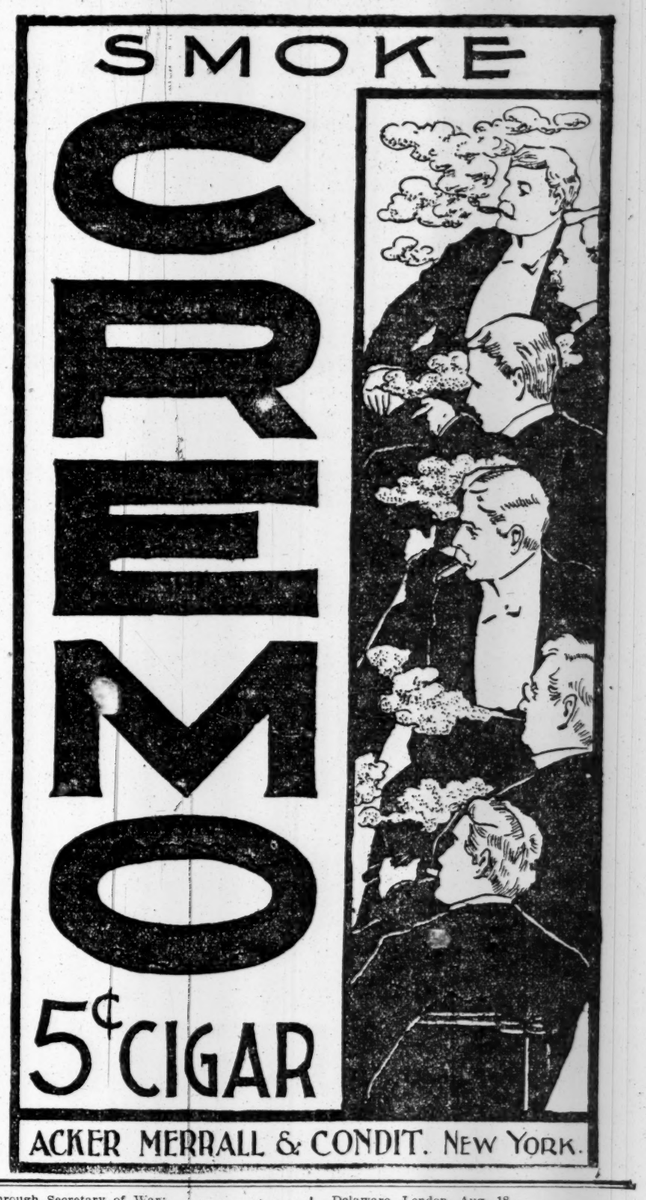
Transport Kilpatrick Sails with 500 Tons of Supplies.

The transport Kilpatrick sailed yesterday with 500 tons of relief supplies, food, and clothing for San Juan, Puerto Rico. Among her passengers was Col. I. De Rusy of the Eleventh Infantry.

All the goods purchased by the Relief Committee of the Merchants' B Association up to yesterday were shipped on the Kilpatrick. They consisted of nearly fifty cases of clothing and medical supplies. Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior, Chairman of the Central Relief Committee, has written that he will be present at the meeting to be held at the Bank of North America at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of organizing. Gen. Henry, also a member of the committee, and the Rev. Dr. James S. Blenk, Bishop of Puerto Rico, have also given notice that they will be present.

The National Bank of North America reports as follows on its relief fund subscriptions:

Previously acknowledged	$29,014.60
H. M. Baldwin, 41 Maiden Lane	25.00
Cash	1.00
Simon Borg & Co, New York	100.00
Alexandrine M. Willis, Detroit, Mich.	15.00
F. W. Edwards, Bayonne, N. J.	10.00
R. V. Aukley, Seattle, Wash.	2.00
Through Providence Journal, Providence, R. I.	10.00
B. Baehr, Custom House, N. Y.	1.00



Through Secretary of War:

Hon. James D. Phelan, Mayor of San Francisco, Cal.	100.00
Capt. Edward Davis, U. S. A.	15.00
W. H. Cameron, San Francisco	2.00
J. W. Minor, Ensley, Ala.	5.00
John C. Zulauf, Jeffersonville, Ind.	25.00
Total	$29,325.60

Subscriptions received by the Puerto Rican Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association previously acknowledged amount to $20,567.26. Those received yesterday were as follows: J. Davenport, $5; W. P. Willis, $50; Glasco Ice Company, $50; William Openhym & Sons, $100; "Scarborough," $25. Total, $20,797.26.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

UNION PACIFIC CONSOLIDATION.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company's shareholders are to ratify the action of the Directors who recommend an increase of preferred stock from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 and of common stock from $88,460,000 to $90,260,000. The increase of $25,000,000 preferred and $7,800,000 common stock is to enable the Union Pacific to have exclusive ownership of track from Omaha and Kansas City to Portland, Oregon, and when the transactions are completed there will be no securities having seniority over Union Pacific common and preferred stock except the funded debt of the constituent companies.

The proceeds of the additional issues of Union Pacific stock will be devoted to the conversion at par of $14,000,000 Oregon Short Line 4 per cent. B bonds and $11,000,000 Oregon Railroad and Navigation preferred stock, and in exchange for $7,500,000 Navigation common stock. The conversion will be completed by a Union Pacific treasury deal to take up the 5 per cent. Oregon Short Line A bonds with Union Pacific first mortgage bonds.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Report.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The report of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended June 30 was issued to-day. Gross receipts from traffic were $4,581,560; operating expenses and taxes, $712,920; net receipts from traffic, $1,868,640. Dividends were paid as follows: Six per cent. on the preferred stock, amounting to $349,842, and 3½ per cent. on the common stock, amounting to $216,923.

All-American Railway for Alaska.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 30.—James Fisch, Chief Clerk of the Railway Mail Service, is here on his way to Valdez, Alaska, to take up the matter of opening an all-American mail route from Valdez, by way of Eagle, to Circle City, Alaska. He will have the services of a detachment of United States troops now at Valdez to blaze a road over the route and build supply cabins.

Baltimore and Ohio Treasurer.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—J. V. McNeal, Assistant Treasurer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was to-day appointed Treasurer, vice W. H. Ijams, who has resigned.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises..5:28	Sun sets...6:34	Moon rises..1:07		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook....4:01	Gov. Isl'd...4:54	H. Gate...8:50	
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook....4:18	Gov. Isl'd...5:02	H. Gate...6:58	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 31.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Mae, San Juan, P. R., &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Dulwich, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, Leeward Islands, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Honorius, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Pr

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACES

Sadducee Did Not Prove the Best Two-Year-Old of the Year.

MESMERIST AN EASY WINNER

Imp Defeated Charentus and Voter in the Ocean Handicap—Lady Lindsey First at Generous Odds.

Those who have claimed for Sadducee all through the racing season that he was the best two-year-old of the year, simply because he had run through an unbroken string of victories, had their claims somewhat damaged yesterday, for Sadducee was called upon then to meet some of the really good two-year-olds of the year, with the result that he was a badly beaten gelding at the end. This was in the Dash Stakes, a five-furlong spin over the Futurity course for two-year-olds, and for which Sadducee was not named on Tuesday night as a starter, but yesterday before post time he and Gulden were added to the list of eleven starters, and Sadducee was at once installed the public choice.

The race probably was as good as any two-year-old contest that has been seen this season, so far as the finish between the second, third, and fourth horses was concerned.

But the winner, Mesmerist, although under a drive at the end, was not really in danger of being caught, and the driving by O'Connor was a bluff pure and simple. The start was a very poor one, Lady Uncas and St. Finnan being left standing still at the post. The others got away well bunched, and Mesmerist at once took it upon himself to show the way home. He galloped along easily enough by perhaps a length's advantage until within an eighth of a mile of home, and then Musette, which, with Sadducee and Waring, had been trailing close behind him all the way, shot out of the bunch and began to overhaul him rapidly. Then O'Connor shook Mesmerist up a bit, and the Bromley colt, without much effort, went on and increased his lead to two lengths. Musette came fast, but she could get no nearer to the flying leader. Gulden and Sadducee, the two added starters, had a hot fight for third honors, and the former secured them by a head. The result of the race settles definitely the real class of Sadducee, for Mesmerist carried stake weight at 127 pounds, while the favorite carried only 109.

The Ocean Handicap, at a mile, was the other fixture on the programme, and this resulted in one of those finishes that usually sets the blood of the spectators to tingling. There were nine starters, most of them good handicap horses, in the race, and of these the top-weight; Voter, was made, the favorite. Probably more money was bet on Voter yesterday than was ever before bet on him in one race, for it was voted by the handicappers to be a "real good thing" for him. That inconsistent mare Imp, however, had again played in luck when handicapper Vosburgh made his assignment of weighs for the race.

Clay took Imp to the front at once, but Spencer hustled Voter after her, and before the mare had run half a furlong the international racer had caught up with her, and was running with her head and head. Charentus trailed a length or so behind the leaders, but Clawson made no move on him until he had rounded into the stretch. Voter had quit by this time, as he usually does when he is asked to run beyond seven furlongs, and he dropped back gradually to the rear.

At the last eighth pole Clay evidently thought he had the race well in hand, for he did not ride the mare vigorously. Instead, he kept watching the field behind for danger from that quarter. Clawson, once he had Charentus straightened out, made a desperate effort to get his mount up with the leader, but game as Charentus was he was beaten in the final drive a neck by Imp. Batten finished third.

The sixth race was one of those events which the public thinks so much of, but sees only at long intervals. It was a run of two miles on the turf, and The Bachelor was made the favorite at once. Spurs, the outsider in the betting, then took up the pace and showed the others a clear lead of three or four lengths on the way up the back stretch. The result proved to be an easy victory for the favorite, for he won as he pleased by three lengths from Maid of Harlem. George Boyd was well backed, but he could get no nearer at the end than third place.

The first race for all ages was a three-cornered affair, for which Cesarion, Lambent, and Lady Lindsey were the starters. Cesarion was a two-to-five favorite, but he seemed to have left all of his speed in the stable. Lady Lindsey jumped to the front the moment the flag went down and made a runaway race of it. She won easily by a length, while the favorite beat Lambent a length for the place. The second race, a selling affair, also at a mile, went to Skyscraper, a five-to-one chance, who also made the running from the start. Reynolds, a fifteen-to-one shot, just got home a winner by a neck in the fifth race, and La Vega, who had been well played, got second money.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, non-winners of $1,000 in 1899. Purse of $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.

1—Lady Lindsey, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Momento, 116 pounds, 5 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Cesarion, Sydney Paget's br. h., 6, 126, 2 to 5 and out.....(Clawson)
3—Lambent, M. Clancy's br. m., 6, 121, 9 to 2. (McCue)

Won easily by a length; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 2-5.

1—Skyscraper, J. L. Holland's b. f., 3 years, by Rey del Rey—Mortar, 100 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Wedderstand)
2—Hardly, W. Cahill's ch. m., 4, 104, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Bullman)
3—Dan Rice, Hayman & Frank's ch. h., 4, 109, 9 to 5.....(McCue)

Flax Spinner, 106, 7 to 5, (Odom;) The Star of Bethlehem, 110, 20 to 1, (Phelan,) and Handpress, 101, 15 to 1, (Wilson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Dash Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:00 2-5.

1—Mesmerist, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., by Albert-Hoodoo, 127 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)
2—Musette, J. S. Ferguson's ch. f., 101, 20 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(McCue)
3—Gulden, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 110, 15 to 1. (Odom)

Sadducee, 109, 5 to 2, (Sims;) Toddy, 107, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Waring, 110, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Montanic, 107, 5 to 1, (O'Leary;) Primrose Day, 107, 50 to 1, (Littlefield;) Wax Taper, 110, 30 to 1, (Bullman;) Stuart, 110, 12 to 1, (Clawson;) *St. Finnan, 110, 80 to 1, (Dupee,) and Lady Uncas, 107, 60 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won in a drive by two lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,500, added to a subscription of $50 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:40 1-5.

1—Imp, Haines & Brossman's blk. m., 5 years, by Wagner-Fondling, 123 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clay)
2—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 5, 109, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clawson)
3—Batten, T. C. Mollenhauer's ch. c., 3, 112, 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Swiftmas, 121, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Previous, 118, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Kinnikinic, 116, 10 to 1, (McCue;) Voter, 124, 8 to 5, (Spencer;) Cambrian, 109, 10 to 1, (Odom,) and Maxine, 114, 10 to 1, (Shaw,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling allowances. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:01 4-5.

1—Reynolds & Adams's b. c., by Faverdale-Margery, 105 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.. (Bullman)
2—La Vega, Edward Kelly's b. c., 102, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(McCue)
3—Angle, Sydney Paget's b. c., 104, 4 to 1.. (Clawson)

Salmagundi, 108, 8 to 1, (Doggett;) Royal Sterling, 97, 10 to 1, (Dangman;) Golden Sceptre, 97, 60 to 1, (Romanelli;) Strathmaker, 108, 20 to 1, (Hennessy;) Maidstone, 94, 60 to 1, (Phelan;) Mordelmo, 106, 8 to 5, (Maher;) Prestige, 102, 7 to 1, (Slack;) McLemore, 99, 20 to 1, (Wedderstand;) Specific, 102, 50 to 1, (McGann;) Sir Ellerslie, 103, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Kipling, 102, 20 to 1, (Dupee,) and Pactaria, 106, 30 to 1, (Wilson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $300 to second and $150 to third. Two miles, on the turf. Time—3:31 2-5.

1—The Bachelor, Sydney Paget's ch. g., 6 years, by Judge Murray-Spinster, 120 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Maid of Harlem, Osceola Stable's b. f., 3, 103, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Wilson)
3—George Boyd, W. Lakeland's b. h., 4, 105, 3 to 1.....(Clark)

Knight of the Garter, 118, 5 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Spurs, 95, 15 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; twenty lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Island Prince	118	Satin Slipper	104
Tinge	118	Theory	104
Dave S.	115	Peace	104
Jinks	106	Halo	104

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Box	121	The Bachelor	111
Kinley Mack	117	The Devil	107
Decanter	116	Muskadine	106
Admiration	114	Glorian	103
Tragedian	113	Azucena	100

THIRD RACE.—The Partridge Stakes for two-years-olds. Three-quarters of a mile, on turf.

Prestidigitator	122	Big Gun	109
Shoreham	112	Native	107
Inishfree	112	Templar	107
Last Cord	112	Radford	107
Water King	112	Ildrim	107
Ten Candles	112	Petruchio	107
Misericordia	109	Red Path	104

FOURTH RACE.—The Reapers' Stakes, for three-year-olds. One mile and three-sixteenths.

Martimas	126	His Lordship	106
Kinley Mack	126	Gen. Mart Gary	106
Fast Black	111		

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Olea	110	Swift Water	110
Male Hanlon	110	La Tosca II.	110
Hand and Glove	110	Eileen Daly	110
Sunlol	110	Fleuron	110
Lingerie	110	Calea	110
Greetings	110	Belle of Lexington	110
Linda S.	110	Nanine	110
Pompadoura	110		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth, on turf.

Maximo Gomez	114	Galathee	101
Free Lance	111	Handcuff	101
Rare Perfume	107	Weller	101
Bardella	106	Lepida	91

PATCHEN WINS THE 2:00 PACE.

In Straight Heats the Black Wonder Defeats Four Fast Competitors with Little Difficulty.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 30.—The big event of the Grand Circuit meeting at Charter Oak Park to-day was the first two-minute pace ever scheduled. There were five starters, John R. Gentry drawing out after a contest in which there was a dispute between the park management and the owner. The trouble arose over a misunderstanding as to whether the event was a two heats in three or a three in five.

The starters were Joe Patchen, Anaconda, Chehalis, Frank Bogash, and Searchlight. Searchlight was very unsteady, breaking badly, and was never in any hopes of winning a heat. Anaconda was the favorite at 100, to 65 for Patchen, and 50 for Searchlight.

Anaconda led until the stretch in the first heat, when Joe Patchen came in, and under the whip and a hard push, took the mile in 2:04¾.

The second heat was Patchen's all the way, and the final, which took the race in 2:03¾, equaled the track record made in 1897 by Star Pointer in an exhibition race with Gentry.

The unfinished race of Tuesday, the 2:13 trot, was won by Peter the Great, Malcolm Forbes's four-year-old, the race being his third appearance in consecution. His fastest mile, 2:08¾, has only been equaled twice by four-year-old stallions. Summary:

The Old Hickory, 2:13 Trot.—Purse $3,325.

Peter the Great, b. h., by Pilot Medium, (Tier).....5 1 1 1
Charley Herr, br. h., by Alfred G., (Kelly).....1 2 2 4
Fred Kohl, blk. s., (Dickerson).....2 3 8 8
Norvet, b. g., (Walker).....8 4 9 2
Tudor Holmes, b. g., (Geers).....10 9 3 3
Ed. Lock, b. g., (MacDonald).....3 6 4 7
Queen Alfred, b. m., (Clark).....4 5 5 6
Bonnatella, b. m., (Ames).....7 8 6 5
Ruby, br. m., (Kenney).....9 10 7 9
Piloteen, b. m., (Conklin).....6 7 10 dr

Time—2:10; 2:08¾; 2:09¾; 2:10½.

The Old Glory, 2:10 Trot.—Purse $3,075.

Captain Jack, blk. g., by Black Wilkes, (Gideon).....6 3 1 1 1
Crosceus, ch. s., by Robert McGregor, (Ketcham).....4 1 3 2 5
Dare Devil, blk. s., (Geers).....1 5 8 8 3
Alcidalia, b. m., (Dore).....8 2 2 3 4
Gayton, b. h., (McHenry).....3 7 4 7 2
Dakinda, b. m., (Kenney).....5 6 5 6 6
Belle J., b. m., (Spear).....7 4 6 5 dr
Louise Mac, ch. m., (Hudson).....2 8 7 4 dr

Time—2:10½; 2:09; 2:10½; 2:09½; 2:11.

The Pioneer.—2:00 pace; purse, $2,000.

Joe Patchen, blk. h., by Patchen Wilkes, (Dickerson).....1 1 1
Anaconda, b. g., by Knight, (McHenry).....2 2 3
Frank Bogash, br. h., (Payne).....5 3 2
Chehalis, blk. s., (O'Neil).....3 4 5
Searchlight, br. h., (McCarthy).....4 5 4

Time—2:04¾; 2:05; 2:03¾.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,300, (unfinished.)

Dollade Wilkes, blk. m., by Guy Wilkes, (Hyde).....1 2
Letah S., br. m., (Kenney).....2 1
Pilot Evans, b. g., (Spears).....3 4
Farris, b. g., (Bowne).....4 3
Whitney, b. g., (MacDonald).....5 7
Dr. Pitzer, br. h., (Ames).....8 5
Loma, br. m., (Payne).....6 6
Myrtle Boy, blk. g., (——).....7 8

Time—2:12¼; 2:13.

Saddle Horse Searchlight Sold.

The Kentucky saddle horse Searchlight was bought yesterday by Thomas W. Lawson of Boston from S. J. Look of Lexington, Ky., for $3,500. The horse will be shown at Newport next week.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS WIN.

Sloan and Reiff Finish in Front at the Derby Meeting — Ride Four Winning Horses.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—At the second day of the Derby September meeting to-day the race for the Loudoun Selling Plate of 106 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, the winner to be sold by auction for 50 sovereigns, was won by La Mascotte. Mr. H. Barnato's chestnut colt Swears, ridden by Tod Sloan, was second. Fourteen horses started; distance five furlongs, straight.

The betting was 9 to 2 against Swears.

The race for the Fifth Champion Breeders' Biennial Foal Stakes of 1,000 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each for starters only, was won by Lord William Beresford's three-year-old bay filly Sibola, with Sloan up. Flambard was second, and Wolf's Hope was third. Seven horses ran the straight mile.

The betting was 11 to 10 against Sibola.

Sloan also captured the Harrington Stakes of 300 sovereigns on Lord William Beresford's bay filly Lutetia. Isaac H. was second, and Pantoscope was third.

Four horses ran; distance about five furlongs and 100 yards, straight. The betting was 11 to 8 on Lutetia.

The Hartington Handicap Plate of 200 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, was won by Mr. Covington's Candelaria, on which L. Reiff, the American jockey, had the mount. Sulks was second, and Cardonald was third. Seven horses ran a distance of six furlongs.

The race for the Chatsworth Plate was won by Lord Elsemere's three-year-old bay gelding Middleton. "Skeets" Martin, another American jockey, rode Sweet Marjorie, which finished second. Five horses ran.

PLAY SCHOOL BASKET BALL.

Team of the Upper East Side Wins the Championship.

About a thousand pupils of the play schools of the Board of Education gathered in Claremont Park, in the Borough of the Bronx, yesterday, to see the finals in the basket ball contest for the championship of the city. The first round was played between the team of the Upper West Side League, composed of J. Bergen, Captain; J. McGinley, M. McGinley, W. Rivers, and T. Kettles, and the Upper East Side team, composed of D. Solow, Captain; W. Grahm, E. Marcus, G. Allan, and C. Wehun. The result was 7 to 3 in favor of the Upper West Side. The second round was between the Upper West Side and the team of the Lower East Side, composed of J. Naury, Captain; R. Sturiz, J. Settel, W. Sindowitz, and R. Barnett. The Upper West Side scored 14 points to its opponent's 2. On the third and last round the Vacation school team, composed of M. Coane, Captain; S. Brody, W. Hatkin, O. Shapiro, and E. Herman, met the Upper East Side team, and was defeated by a score of 1 to 11. The Upper West Side team, having won two games out of three, was awarded the championship honors by the Board of Education. The ring toss championship was won by the team of Play School No. 75, in Norfolk Street. The team was composed of R. Cohen, Captain; D. Samick, L. Friedman, and H. Landsman, and scored 39 to Play School No. 51 team's 37.

Westchester Bicycle Paths.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The wheelmen of Westchester County are pleased over the prospect of having decent roads. The first meeting of the newly appointed Side Path Commissioners was held here to-day and their work started. They adopted a license tag, which will cost wheelmen $1, and will entitle them to the privilege of riding on all side paths in the county for one year from date of issue.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New York Lost in Chicago Through Poor Fielding and Pitching.

PITTSBURGS DOWN BROOKLYNS

Kennedy Allowed the Westerners to Score Four Runs in the Seventh Inning—Bostons Win in Cleveland.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	75	38	.676
Boston	71	42	.628
Philadelphia	71	45	.612
Baltimore	66	44	.600
Cincinnati	62	49	.559
St. Louis	64	53	.547
Chicago	58	57	.504
Pittsburg	56	58	.491
Louisville	50	62	.446
New York	49	62	.441
Washington	39	73	.348
Cleveland	19	99	.161

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 3; New York, 2.
Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Cincinnati, 4; Baltimore, 0.
Louisville, 6; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, 8; Cleveland, 5.

Games To-day.

Cleveland in Brooklyn.
New York in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Washington in Louisville.
Boston in Chicago.
Baltimore in St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Three double plays at critical stages enabled the Chicagos to win the last game from New York to-day. All the Chicagos' runs resulted from errors and Doheny's wildness. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf	0	0	3	2	0	V'Halt'n, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Mertes, rf	1	2	4	0	0	O'Brien, lf	2	3	1	0	0
W'lvert'n, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	Doyle, 1b	0	1	9	1	0
Lange, cf	0	1	2	1	0	Gleason, 2b	0	1	6	3	1
Everitt, 1b	0	0	9	1	0	Foster, rf	0	3	3	0	0
Connor, 2b	1	1	2	5	2	Hardesty, ss	0	0	2	6	0
Magoon, ss	0	1	2	2	1	Wilson, c	0	0	3	2	0
Chance, c	0	1	2	2	0	Martin, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
Taylor, p	1	0	1	0	0	Doheny, p	0	2	0	1	0
						*Seymour	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	9	27	14	4	Total	2	9	24	15	2

Chicago .....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 .—3
New York .....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2

*Batted for Hardesty in the ninth inning.

Left on bases—Chicago, 9; New York, 6. Two-base hit—O'Brien. Sacrifice hit—Wolverton. Stolen bases—Chance, 2; Foster. Double plays—Lange and Everitt; Ryan and Connor; Connor and Magoon. Struck out—By Taylor, 1; by Doheny, 2. Base on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Doheny, 6. Wild pitches—Doheny, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Magoon. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

BROOKLYNS LOSE IN PITTSBURG.

Kennedy Pitched Well for Six Innings and Then Weakened.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.—Kennedy pitched a fine game up to the sixth inning, not a man reaching first. In the seventh five hits and four runs were scored off his pitching. Chesbro pitched a steady game and was admirably supported. Attendance, 1,800. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum't, cf	0	1	3	0	0	Jones, cf	1	1	2	1	0
Williams, 3b	0	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	1	3	0	0
McCarthy, lf	1	1	3	0	0	Jennings, 1b	0	0	9	1	0
Don'v'n, rf	1	2	2	0	0	Kelly, lf	0	0	1	3	0
Ely, ss	0	1	0	4	6	Daly, 2b	0	0	2	1	5
Fox, 1b	0	0	7	1	1	Dahlen, ss	0	1	1	3	3
Schriver, c	0	1	2	1	0	Casey, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
O'Brien, 2b	0	1	2	2	0	McGuire, c	0	0	1	0	0
Chesbro, p	0	0	0	3	0	Kennedy, p	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	4	8	27	14	1	Totals	3	8	24	11	2

Pittsburg .....0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 .—4
Brooklyn .....0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Kelly, Daly. Three-base hit—Dahlen. Sacrifice hit—Jennings. Double plays—Ely, O'Brien, and Fox; Ely and Fox; Daly, Jennings, and Dahlen. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 5; off Kennedy, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Jones, Dahlen. Struck out—By Chesbro, 1. Passed balls—Schriver, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Louisville, 6; Philadelphia, 2.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 30.—The Louisvilles, with Cunningham pitching, won the last of the series from the Philadelphias by better all-around play. Score:

Louisville .....1 0 0 1 0 1 2 1 0 .—6
Philadelphia .....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

Base hits—Louisville, 8; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Zimmer; Philadelphia, Donohue, Douglass, and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

Cincinnati, 4; Baltimore, 0.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—The Baltimores were shut out by Hahn's effective pitching to-day. Neither pitcher gave a base on balls. Score:

Cincinnati .....0 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 .—4
Baltimore .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—Cincinnati, 14; Baltimore 7. Error—Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hahn and Wood; Baltimore, Howell and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Boston, 8; Cleveland, 5.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—Although the playing of the Cleveland team was good as a whole, the Bostons batted out runs almost at will. In the third inning Umpire McGarr got in the way of a player and as a result Duffy was declared out. Duffy would have protested the game had his club lost. Score:

Cleveland .....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 1—5
Boston .....2 1 0 1 0 2 1 0 1—8

Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Boston, 16. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Bates and Duncan; Boston, Lewis and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

CRICKET MATCH A DRAW.

Australian and Lancashire Elevens Play Without a Victory.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—In the cricket match between the Australian and Lancashire elevens, which began here Monday, the former, in their first innings, to-day were all out for a total of 140 runs. The Lancashire players, in their first innings, yesterday, were all out for a total of 184 runs.

The Lancashire team declared their second innings closed after they had scored 67 runs, with no wickets down.

At the close of play the Australians, in their second innings, had scored 36 runs for the wicket down, and the match was declared a draw.

STOCKBRIDGE GOLF TOURNEY.

Good Play by Robertson—President's Cup Match To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 30.—The best playing in to-day's golf tournament was done by Robertson. M. McBurney also played a strong game. To-morrow's play is for the President's Cup. The score in the first round to-day for the Stockbridge Cup was:

Shaw of Lenox beat Ennever of Montclair, 3 up, 2 to play; Robertson of Shinnecock beat Doughty of Williamstown, 6 up, 4 to play; Malcolm McBurney of Stockbridge beat Dana of Lenox, 7 up, 6 to play; Swann of Stockbridge beat Netleton of Stockbridge, 2 up; Frothingham of Lenox beat Lapsley of Stockbridge, 5 up, 4 to play; Stockbridge beat Keyes of Concord, 3 up, 2 to play; Clark of Shinnecock beat Curtis of Shinnecock, 4 up, 2 to play; Morten of Westchester beat Allen of Pittsfield, 6 up, 4 to play.

The scores of the second round for the Stockbridge Cup in the afternoon were:

Morten beat Shaw, 6 up, 5 to play; Robertson beat Fay, 4 up, 3 to play; Clark beat Swan, 3 up, 1 to play; Malcolm McBurney beat Frothingham, 2 up, 1 to play.

Consolation Match.—First Round—Bement beat Van Rensselaer, 3 up, 2 to play; Owen beat Hubbell, 4 up, 2 to play; W. R. Tuckerman beat Lapham, 2 up, 1 to play; Dr. McBurney beat Fairbanks, 5 up, 4 to play; W. Tuckerman beat Shaw, Jr., by default; Mallory beat Greenleaf by default.

Second Round for Consolation Cup—Bement beat Dr. McBurney, 3 up, 2 to play; W. Tuckerman beat Owen, 2 up; W. R. Tuckerman beat Mallory, 3 up, 1 to play.

LADIES' GOLF AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 30.—In the ladies' handicap tournament for the Draper Cup to-day, Miss McLane beat Miss Hoy and Mrs. G. Bergner beat Mrs. T. G. Congdon. To-morrow morning Mrs. Bergner and Mrs. Percy Madeira will play, and the winner of this match will meet Miss McLane for the finals in the afternoon.

The ladies' putting contest at Kebo this afternoon resulted in a tie for first place between Miss Childs and Miss Lawrence, with scores of 46. The former won on the play-off, the other scores for the eighteen holes were as follows:

Miss M. Hinkle, 58; Miss S. Lawrence, 50; Miss Grace Seely, 49; Miss Kimball, 48; Mrs. Percy Madeira, 48; Miss Coles, 51; Miss J. Davis, 47; Mrs. Eugene Beals, 54; Mrs. Frank Ellis, 53; Miss Robinson, 68; Miss Strickland, 50; Mrs. Chapman, 49; Miss Seely, 48; Miss Paterson, 54; Miss Frances Hinkle, 48; Miss Shillito, 51; Miss Smith, 59; Mrs. Gaff, 48; Miss Biddle, 51; Miss Baird, 56.

COBWEBS TESTS THE TRACK

Nathan Straus's Gelding Trots at the Empire City Club Course.

MAKES A HALF MILE IN 1:05

Grounds Cover 112 Acres and Clubhouse and Grand Stand Are Among the Finest in the United States.

The first public speed trial on the new trotting track of the Empire City Trotting Club, at Mount Vernon, took place yesterday before a small gathering of horsemen. Nathan Straus drove his gelding, Cobwebs, a half mile over the new track in 1:05. Mr. Straus's gelding holds the Speedway championship.

The trial was made with a light road wagon. The first trial was over the last half mile, "Charley" Thompson, Mr. Straus's trainer, driving Alves, 2:11¾, another of the Straus string. Cobwebs held Alves safe coming down the stretch. Later Mr. Straus sent Cobwebs the first half in 1:05¾.

The work of getting the track in shape for the opening meeting, which will begin on Monday, is being pushed rapidly. Horsemen of this city believe that when the track is in good condition it will be the best in the United States.

The track for the entire distance is 100 feet wide, and fast, as was shown by Cobwebs's trial yesterday. It has a stretch of nearly 400 yards.

The track and surrounding grounds cover an area of one hundred and twelve acres and the cost of laying this out was nearly $800,000. The track really sprung up out of a dense wood. The entire space had to be cleared and graded. Ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark had all this work done. It was started last November. The trees, for the most part, were used in building. Sawmills were erected on the grounds to cut and prepare the wood. Even the big bowlders were used. They were placed in foundations and crushed for roadbeds on the grounds. All this work was done systematically. A railroad was built on the grounds to transfer the stone, earth, and lumber from place to place.

The grounds have three and a half miles of sewerage, so that there is a complete drainage system. Three miles of water pipes were laid.

The approach to the grand stand from the gate is through a small park, having drives with trees on each side. Near the entrance is a life-size statue in bronze of the once famous thoroughbred Dollar. This was presented to D. D. Withers at the opening of Monmouth Park. It was cast in France. William H. Clark secured it recently and had it placed in the new park. The grand stand is a fine structure. It is built of steel, and in appearance is much like the Brighton Beach Race Track stand. It is 400 feet long, with a depth of 50 feet, and will seat about 7,000 persons. It has one tier, but there is a small balcony that will hold the private boxes.

There is also an observation tower, which affords a splendid view of the Palisades and the Sound. The betting ring will cover about 150 feet under the grand stand, and is paved with brick. The cost of the stand was $140,000.

The clubhouse adjoining the stand is a modern structure in every particular. The house is Colonial in style, a wide porch extending across the entire front. Inside everything is finished in yellow pine. It has a large dining room, private dining rooms, sleeping apartments, and kitchen. On the main floor is a reception room 40 by 50 feet, with a gallery circling it. The rear of the house has a portico shed large enough to allow a tally-ho to drive in.

Back of the clubhouse is the paddock. This is an innovation, as it does away with bringing horses to the stable after a heat. The horses are brought to the paddock, which is close to the track, and prepared. The clubhouse alone cost nearly $30,000.

The stables are distant from the clubhouse. Some of them are near the entrance to the grounds. There are enough stables to accommodate 650 horses, and nearly 50 horses were in the stables yesterday. Many more are expected before the end of the week. The track and grounds are so well equipped that it is expected many of the best trainers will seek it with their horses, which will make New York the trotting centre of the United States. William H. Clark has his private stables on the grounds.

Among the prominent horsemen present yesterday were George H. Huber, Fred Deitz, W. Durando, A. J. Keating, John McGuire, William H. Clark, and Alexander Neuberger.

STATE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

New York and Pennsylvania Even, with Four Games Unfinished.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 30.—At the end of the third day of the midsummer meeting of the New York State Chess Association at the United States Hotel the scores in the team match between New York and Pennsylvania are even, each side having won 8½, with four games unfinished. Great interest is shown in the tournament, the clubhouse of the hotel, which has been placed at the disposal of the players, being crowded with visitors during the sessions. Stubborn play is the rule, Kemeny and Lipschuetz requiring two sessions to finish their game. The Voigt vs. Roething game occupied eight hours.

The committee is giving precedence to the team match and no games were played today in the cup tournament between Lipschuetz and Marshall. Among the visitors are Aristides Martinez, President of the Manhattan Chess Club, and A. Simis, Charities Commissioner of Brooklyn. The results in all the events to date are:

Team Match.—Second Round—Shipley drew with Marshall, Halpern defeated McCutcheon, Kemeny lost to Lipschuetz, four games were adjourned, as follows: Stuart vs. Karpinski, Young vs. Weeks, Voight vs. Hanham, Bampton vs. Roething.

Third Round—Halpern drew with Kemeny, Lipschuetz defeated Stuart, Young defeated Karpinski, Weeks drew with Voight, Bampton defeated Hanham, Roething drew with Shipley, Marshall defeated McCutcheon. At the end of the third round the team scores were even.

The pairing for the fourth round in progress this evening is Kemeny vs. Marshall, Stuart vs. Halpern, Young vs. Lipschuetz, Voight vs. Karpinski, Bampton vs. Weeks, Shipley vs. Hanham, McCutcheon vs. Roething.

In the general tournament the results this evening are:

First Class.—Second Round—Ferris defeated Wright, Walter defeated Searle, Weeks a bye.

Third Round—Searle defeated Wright, Ferris vs. Walter adjourned, Weeks a bye.

Fourth Round—Wright defeated Weeks, Ferris defeated Searle, Walter a bye.

The individual scores are as follows:

First Class.—Ferris won 2, lost none; Weeks won 1, lost 1; Searle won 1, lost 3; Wright won 1, lost 3; Walter won 2, lost none.

Second Class.—Second Round—McMartin defeated Wood, Wright drew with Orvis.

Third Round—Wright defeated McMartin, Wood and Orvis adjourned.

Fourth Round—Both games adjourned.

The individual scores are as follows:

McMartin won 2, lost 1; Wright won 1½, lost 1½; Wood won 1, lost 1; Orvis won ½, lost 1½.

Third Class.—Second Round—Fay defeated Donhauser, Baker a bye.

Third Round—Baker feated Donhauser, Fay a bye.

Fourth Round—Fay defeated Baker, Donhauser a bye.

Fifth Round—Fay defeated Donhauser, Baker a bye.

The individual scores are as follows:

Fay won 3, lost 1; Baker won 2, lost 1; Donhauser won none, lost 3.

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE END OF THE RAMAPO JOB.

Resolved, That it is not in the public interest nor for the public weal, neither is it necessary, that the city should contract with a private corporation for its supply of water; that upon the expiration of the term of the existing contracts for such purpose proceedings should be taken to acquire the rights of the persons or corporations holding or owning any such rights, to the end that the municipality shall own its water system exclusively.

This is the text of the resolution adopted yesterday, upon the motion of Commissioner SHEA, by the members of the Board of Public Improvements. It is a clear and strong, except for the tautology at the beginning we should say an unexceptionable, statement of the principle upon which the Ramapo job, and any other similar job that may hereafter be produced, should and will be defeated. That this result should have been attained within so few days after the production of the job and the attempt to "jam it through," which might very possibly have been successful but for the prompt exposure of it by the Controller, is a gratifying proof of the power of public opinion. If the Board of Public Improvements had not already "come down," no doubt the well-meant and public-spirited meeting called at the instance of our neighbor The Journal for last evening would have been influential to terrify the jobbers. But happily the meeting was rendered superfluous before it was held.

Before Mr. SHEA'S resolution had been voted on, or even offered, the Controller had made a demonstration of the improvidence of the proposed contract which was complete and perfectly destructive. To begin with, we do not need more water, and if we did Mr. CROES shows that we could get it from works owned by the city for less than a million and a half of dollars a year for two hundred million gallons daily, while the Ramapo Company asks us to pay five millions a year for that number of gallons. In the second place, if we did need water from this source, the total available supply in the Ramapo watershed is far below the amount this impudent company would contract to deliver. Commissioner DALTON'S report, Mr. CROES'S statement, Engineer RICE'S report on the inadequacy of the Ramapo supply, and Controller COLER'S exposition of the city's financial ability to construct additional water works if they should be needed leave the Ramapo job absolutely without hope of success save as a measure of openly avowed public spoliation.

DISCUSSING TRUSTS.

It is better to discuss trusts than to rail at them, and the conference that has been called by the Civic Federation of Chicago for that purpose bids fair to be very useful. The Governors of twenty-one States have named delegates, including a number of the Attorneys General as well as numerous men of high standing as economists and some business men. It is announced that some threescore of Senators and Representatives have expressed their intention to listen to the debates, which are to be, as far as possible, non-partisan.

If the conference did nothing but secure a fairly clear definition of trusts, with an intelligent and intelligible classification of them according to their origin, purposes, methods, and effects, the service would be considerable. This work will, indeed, prove at once the most necessary and the most difficult. Probably the way will to some extent be prepared by the committee having the affair in charge, and much will depend upon the skill and candor with which this is done. If freedom of discussion is interpreted to mean freedom to disregard order, logic, and facts and to indulge in mere sweeping condemnation, the community will not be much the wiser for the conference. But if the lines of discussion are clearly laid down in advance and are followed with reasonable closeness, the benefit will be great.

It would be very desirable if some of the leaders in the actual organizations generally recognized as trusts could be persuaded to give their views of the true nature and operations of their enterprises. Such men as Mr. HAVEMEYER, for the Sugar Trust, and Mr. ROCKEFELLER, for the Standard Oil, are conspicuous examples of those who could give a direction to the inquiries of the conference, if not to its conclusions. It is by no means improbable that they would regard with pleasure the opportunity to state their own case, to refute the accusations that have been so freely made against them, and to explain the real principles on which they consider that the workings of their companies are conducted with reference to the interests and rights of the public. Apart from these magnates of the first order, there are many others, well known as business men or as lawyers intimately connected with the combinations of capital and brains often accepted as trusts, who could serve the public in an important degree by the frank discussion of what they believe to be the true principles of such combinations. Who will deny, for instance, that light could be thrown on the subject by such able and conscientious counselors at law as Mr. JOHN E. PARSONS, Mr. FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE, Mr. JULIEN T. DAVIES, and Mr. WILLIAM M. IVINS, or men of affairs like Mr. CHARLES R. FLINT and Mr. W. H. NICHOLS, to mention only a few of those having had peculiar opportunities for the study of the subject in its practical bearings. On the other hand, it would be very useful if some of the more experienced and thoughtful bankers could be persuaded to give their views as to the relations of the credit institutions of the country to the promoters and administrators of the combinations. Of this class Chicago can furnish many of high standing.

The country needs enlightenment on this subject. The politicians of both parties are playing politics with it and trying to see what they can get from it for their purposes in the approaching campaigns. There is a deal of formless but violent prejudice on the one hand and of bitter resentment on the other that will do harm if not dispelled. The conference at Chicago, which will be held between the 13th and the 16th of the coming month, should help in this much-needed work.

GREAT CRY, LITTLE WOOL.

For many years after the brilliant capture of Holland by the Dutch that audacious exploit was pointed to with pride by the kindred peoples of the Teutonic race, and it compelled the admiration and respect of nations who were total strangers in blood and custom. The victory of the Democrats in the special election held on Tuesday in Mr. BLAND'S old Congressional district, the Eighth Missouri, will live in story as an achievement fit to be compared to that of the Dutchmen.

The anti-imperialist press has already begun to sound the praises of these intrepid Missouri Democrats who dared to "rebuke the Administration" by electing Judge SHACKLEFORD, Democrat, anti-trust and anti-imperialist, over Mr. VOSHOLL, Republican and supporter of the public policies of WILLIAM MCKINLEY. We are assured that "the campaign was conducted solely on the issue of the expansion policy." The Judge is an anti-imperialist. Mr. VOSHOLL is an expansionist, or, as our neighbor The Sun puts it, he believes in the American policy of "go ahead." Is it not as plain as a pikestaff that the defeat of VOSHOLL is a terrible rebuke to the Administration? And, contrariwise, does not the election of the anti-imperialist SHACKLEFORD show that the cause in which ATKINSON has heroically shed his pamphlets and GARRISON his verse is sweeping the country?

So our anti-imperialist contemporaries construe the Democratic victory in the Eighth Congressional District of Missouri. Let us see whether their rejoicings are warranted, whether it was surely anti-imperialism or possibly something else that gave Judge SHACKLEFORD the victory.

The Eighth Missouri District is made up of thirteen counties. In 1869 RICHARD P. BLAND took up his residence in Lebanon, situated in this district. In 1874 he was elected to the Forty-third Congress. He was thereafter elected to every Congress up to the Fifty-sixth, for which the election was held last year, with the single exception of 1894, when his Republican opponent beat him by seventy votes. We append a table showing the vote cast in this district and the majority for each year since Mr. BLAND first became the candidate of his party:

Year.	Bland Dem.	Repub. Vote.	Dem. Maj.
1874	11,350	8,929	2,421
1876	14,599	11,424	3,175
1878	11,291	8,022	3,267
1880	12,977	10,799	2,178
1882	14,259	10,530	3,729
1884	16,959	14,288	2,671
1886	16,594	13,906	2,598
1888	18,095	15,836	2,259
1890	18,991	14,885	1,106
1892	18,927	16,453	2,474
1894	16,815	16,885	*70
1896	24,605	19,754	4,851
1898	21,674	18,314	2,360

*Republican majority.

These figures tend to create the impression that the Eighth Missouri is a Democratic district. The Republicans have carried it but once in twenty-five years. It would seem therefore that in electing Judge SHACKLEFORD over his Republican opponent the voters of the district merely followed their immemorial custom of giving the most votes to the Democrat. This Democratic triumph is not a solitary, startling, and epoch-making event, but a jog-trot, biennial, and commoner garden custom of the people of the district. Certainly they have rebuked the Republican Administration. They always do, so often as their elections happen to occur during the incumbency of a Republican President.

There are other considerations of which our anti-imperialist friends appear to be altogether ignorant. RICHARD P. BLAND was beloved by the people of the Eighth District. If for no other reason than to show respect for his memory they would have elected as his successor a man of his own party. Moreover, when Gov. STONE wished to put an expansionist plank in the platform last Fall he was opposed by Mr. BLAND. The voters of the district knew that he was an anti-expansionist. The anti-imperialist issue, which is now declared to have been the sole one of the contest, was made in part out of respect to Mr. BLAND'S known views and in part because that issue is being pushed to the front by the Bryanites all over the country. It came naturally and almost perfunctorily into the platform; and it was to be expected that the Democratic candidate should make it prominent. But nobody who knows the situation in the Eighth District or is acquainted with the sentiment of the West would ever pretend that Judge SHACKLEFORD was elected because he is an anti-imperialist, or that his election is a rebuke to the Administration.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE CZAR.

A "number of prominent persons," according to the reports in yesterday's papers, attended the lecture of the previous evening at Asbury Park upon "Uncle Sam and the Czar." The lecturer was Mr. O. G. J. STADT, former tutor to the present Czar of Russia.

The report was not extended, but it contained one statement which was calculated rather to bewilder than to edify a large "number of prominent persons," as well as of persons not prominent. This was the statement that "ALEXANDER II. of Russia inspired ABRAHAM LINCOLN with the idea which resulted in the proclamation abolishing slavery." And this the able and well-informed lecturer found by a simple comparison of dates. It was in 1861 that ALEXANDER II. emancipated the serfs. It was not until September, 1862, that ABRAHAM I. emancipated the slaves. "Post hoc, propter hoc." Could there be a clearer or more conclusive demonstration?

There is something staggering and paralyzing about this. There is no answer to it. As a writer in one of the English magazines said some years ago of an equally wonderful statement about British politics, it is like saying that Mr. GLADSTONE is an obscure politician, or Queen VICTORIA a woman of a low social position. Any American who is old enough to remember the facts, or any American or foreigner who knows in the rudest outline the political history of the United States is reduced to silence. He can only "stare and gasp" when it is asserted in his hearing that the President of the United States got the idea of emacipation from the Czar of Russia. For such a person recalls that American politics had for a quarter of a century hinged upon the slavery question, that the "irrepressible conflict" had come to the arbitrament of arms, that the President did not move fast enough for many, that it was not until he had virtually the whole people of the free States behind him and urging him that he issued the proclamation, of which we learn, thirty-seven years afterward, from a lecturer actually lecturing in this country, that it was a kind of plagiarism of the work of the Czar.

What should be done with the lecturer is the practical and pressing question. The obvious suggestion that the Governor of New Jersey should appoint a commission to feel his bumps and report may be rejected as unduly harsh, and might even lead to international embroilments with a friendly power. But we can see no harm in the recommendation that his friends, of whom he apparently has some, should subscribe to a seventy-five-cent school history of the United States and mount guard over him while he reads it.

The fight against Mr. WILBUR F. WAKEMAN, Appraiser, is one in which the interests of commerce have nothing to do on either side. His appointment was a "recognition" by Mr. MCKINLEY of that mild form of opposition to the Platt machine represented by ex-Secretary BLISS. The effort to secure his removal is due to the desire of the machine to overcome even that modest kind of resistance to its designs. The weakness of Mr. WAKEMAN, in the eyes of the machine, is that he cares more for protection than for politics. To Mr. PLATT and his friends protection is a mere counter in the game. To Mr. WAKEMAN it is a serious principle. If he keeps his place, it will probably be due to the backing of the American Protective League, which ought really to disqualify him.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Never despair of humanity. In reading the novels of DICKENS one is often tempted to accuse the famous master of gross exaggeration in attributing to the very lowliest of his characters, such as the homely Sloppy, in "Our Mutual Friend," qualities of a heroic nature. But ever and anon there comes some striking proof that the great novelist was not exaggerating, but was just a little more attentive to the peculiarities of the common herd than most of us are. We are told that the boys in the orphan asylum which was destroyed by fire on Monday morning were of the type of the "tough" street waif. Yet they risked their lives to save the younger children with all the courage of one of Ouida's nonchalant guardsmen. It is wonderful what an immense amount of nobleness there is in our species if there is only the proper call to bring it out. The great problem for those who hope to elevate the lower orders is to find out what will call forth the good qualities which are latent in them.

—Though it is not a matter of grave importance, it may be a subject for congratulation that the annexation of the City of Brooklyn brought us the Brooklyn Baseball Club. The record of the New York team for the season, which is now approaching its end, is not one on which the lovers of the National game will look with pride. The nine began its career in 1899 near the bottom of the list, and it has staid there with a determination worthy of some good cause. The popularity of baseball in this city cannot be maintained unless we have a team which is capable of living up to the reputation of the city in other things. When we speak of other things, of course, we do not refer to football, because the supremacy of this game has never rested in the metropolis. But in athletics of the field and track New York is able to hold her own pretty well, and it seems only fitting that she should also take a leading position in the world of baseball. If it were not for the annexed Brooklyn team her position in this would now be deplorable.

CAPT. CARTER'S PLEADINGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that you have been seriously misinformed respecting the case of Capt. Carter, and have given more weight to his counsel's asseveration of his innocence than that asseveration in the circumstances deserves.

A year and four months ago a court-martial organized under the laws of the United States to try Capt. Carter, United States Engineers, for several offenses against the Articles of War, to which he had made himself amenable by becoming an officer of the army, found him guilty of corrupt misappropriation of funds intended to be used in certain ways for the improvement of Savannah River and Cumberland Sound. Not until this week, after the findings and sentence of the court-martial have been in the hands of the President an unusually long time, and after most extraordinary favor seems to have been extended to the accused officer and his counsel, does Wayne MacVeagh, a very latecomer into the service of the defense, make public proclamation of the "absolute innocence" of his client.

In many ways Mr. MacVeagh's brief, which was submitted to the Attorney General in July, before Mr. MacVeagh left for Europe, suggests that the eminent counsel lacks familiarity with the case, and that he has paid more attention to the arguments of the other and many lawyers engaged to defend Capt. Carter than he has to the facts upon which the court-martial found Capt. Carter to be deserving of dismissal from the army, unfit for association with his former army associates, to be required to pay a fine quite incommensurate with the amount of money alleged to have been misappropriated to his own use and to the use of his fellow-conspirators, and to be confined in a prison for ten years.

The President is asked by Mr. MacVeagh to heed some very gross assaults upon the officers who composed the court-martial, the Judge Advocate General who prepared the charges upon which the accused was tried, the witnesses who were produced to sustain the charges, and the use that was made of certain "private correspondence" found in Capt. Carter's desk at the time his affairs were investigated by fellow-officers of the Engineer Corps, before he had been formally charged. There is no doubt that Capt. Carter invited the investigators to examine his papers. There is no doubt that those investigators put aside certain papers indicated by Capt. Carter as containing only references to delicate private matters, the examination of which would get people who were not contractors into trouble, although they might have been guilty of offenses in which it would be difficult to find malice. The papers used contributed to the conviction of Capt. Carter. Does Mr. MacVeagh ask the President to regard Capt. Carter as "absolutely innocent" because he was convicted by the use of his own papers?

If I am not incorrectly informed, when he was brought to trial, Capt. Carter objected to consideration of certain contracts believed to have been fraudulently awarded and carried out on the ground that the statute of limitations had run against the Government, and that it was estopped from inquiring into his way of awarding the contracts or to ascertain whether the money used had been properly or improperly expended. In the sight of the law, I may admit, Capt. Carter would not have been deemed guilty because he pleaded the statute of limitations. But does such a plea sustain Mr. MacVeagh's assumption and declaration that his client is "absolutely innocent"?

Again, after Mr. G. F. Edmunds, at the solicitation of the President—a very remarkable proceeding—had ransacked the record to find a way for dismissal or a new trial, he recommended to the President that the sentence be modified so as to dismiss Capt. Carter and to impose a fine upon him, but not to lock him up in prison. It is difficult to reconcile this suggestion with the theory set up by Mr. MacVeagh that Carter is "absolutely innocent."

It was a very strong body of officers that tried Capt. Carter. Brig. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, an officer of ripe experience, an honorable man, and a lawyer of no mean ability, presided. With him served Col. Jacob S. Kline, Twenty-first Infantry; Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery; Major William S. Stanton, Corps of Engineers; Major Charles A. Woodruff, Commissary of Subsistence; Major John L. Tiernon, First Artillery; Major William S. Patten, Quartermaster; Capt. Daniel M. Taylor, Ordnance Department; Capt. Samuel M. Mills, Fifth Artillery; Capt. Charles G. Penney, Sixth Infantry; Capt. Theodore F. Forbes, Fifth Infantry, and Capt. Richard P. Strong, Fourth Artillery. The Judge Advocate was Col. Thomas F. Barr, an accomplished and vigorous officer and lawyer.

A soldier cannot properly object to a court-martial trial. The President cannot properly condone the offenses of an officer because they are discovered by a court-martial. The vehement asseverations of counsel for the defense do not prove the innocence of an accused person. The record of the case, patiently made in four weary months, will better satisfy the President, if he wishes to approve or reject the findings of the court-martial that seems to be in some danger of Presidential contempt, and he ought to be convinced that the court-martial was incompetent or unfaithful before he even modifies the verdict it has rendered. JUSTICE.

New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Art Handicapped.

"Merciful Heaven!" the beautiful actress cried, "the curtain will go up in three minutes! Oh, what shall I do! What shall I do! The opportunity of a lifetime, and I am unprepared."

"What's the trouble?" asked the villain. "Haven't you learned your lines?"

"Yes—yes," she sobbed, "I know my lines well enough, but the diamond necklace I intended to wear in the scene where I appear as the poor scrubwoman has been lost! Ah, it is terrible!—terrible!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Missing His Opportunity.

Where is Ignatius Donnelly? He ought to be at Rennes with his cryptograms. Perhaps Bacon wrote the bordereau.—Worcester Spy.

The Refractory Weather.

"Does the climate agree with you?" inquired the mild but conversational person.

"No," answered the weather prophet fiercely. "Nearly every time I announce what it ought to do it assumes an attitude of rigid and uncompromising opposition."—Washington Star.

THE EGOTIST.

S. E. Kiser 1. The Chicago Times-Herald.

He often wondered who would come
As his successor when,
At last he was at rest and dumb
To all the cares of men.
"In all the world shall there be one,"
He thought, "to carry on
The noble works that I've begun
When I, alas, am gone!"

They took his weary hands one day,
And laid them on his breast;
His burdens all were put away—
At last he was at rest!
The place he had is vacant still,
The mad world doesn't mind,
For there was nothing left to fill
That men could ever find.

J. R. M'LEAN NOMINATED

Ohio Democratic Convention Names Him for Governor.

HE WON BY A HALF VOTE

More in Reserve—Chairman Makes Strong Address—Platform Declares for Bryan and Free Silver.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 30.—After nominating John R. McLean for Governor and a full ticket the Democratic State Convention at 9:30 to-night adjourned. The ticket is as follows:

Governor—JOHN R. MCLEAN of Hamilton.
Lieutenant Governor—A. W. PATRICK of Tuscarawas.
Supreme Judge—DE WITT C. BADGER of Madison.
Attorney General—J. W. DORE of Seneca.
Auditor—GEORGE W. SIGAFOOS of Darke.
Treasurer—JAMES I. GORMAN of Lawrence.
Member of the Board of Public Works—FLETCHER D. MALIN of Lake.

The McLean men elated early in the day that the first ballot would have none of "the second choice" vote for McLean, that none of the reserves would be called out till the second ballot, and that all the candidates would have their respective votes on the first ballot.

In this play McLean was nominated on the first ballot by a half vote. The ballot, complete, was as follows: Rice, 29½; Kilbourne, 227; Haskell, 55; McLean, 402½; Sherwood, 57; Seward, 25; Lentz, 6. The nomination was made unanimous.

It is claimed that McLean could have had 478 votes out of the 802 on the first ballot instead of 402½, and that he would have had over 500 on the second ballot. The vote of 389 to 341 in defeating the minority report on credentials was the hardest fight the McLean men had during the day, as they were then without the 56 contested votes from Cuyahoga County, and the vote they could not have made a nomination.

Judge Mooney made such a good impression that all wanted him for permanent Chairman, and the amended report also continued as Secretary Thomas J. Cogan, the friend of McLean, and shut off the anti-McLean men who had been named in the report for Sergeant at Arms.

Much of the time the convention was beyond the control of the Sergeant at Arms and his assistants.

The sentiment of the meeting was properly represented in its platform and the keynote speech of Judge Mooney. The name of Bryan was cheered whenever it was mentioned. The convention made demonstrations over free silver, anti-imperialism, anti-bossism, and all the indictments in the speech of Judge Mooney and in the platform.

A recess was taken from 3 to 5 o'clock. On reassembling every possible effort was made to nominate Col. James Kilbourne for Lieutenant Governor, but after a dozen of his close personal friends had withdrawn his name and declared that Col. Kilbourne would decline, this effort was abandoned. During this part of the programme, the committee appeared escorting the nominee for Governor and other candidates for that place. Mr. McLean was given a rousing ovation. He thanked the convention for the honor and said he would make as hard a fight for election as possible, requesting all to do their part, as he would do his.

Still another effort was made to nominate Col. Kilbourne for Lieutenant Governor, but he was still in the hall and had the Chairman make an official announcement that he could not accept. The names of Curtis V. Harris of Athens, John L. Beatty of Steubenville, and A. W. Patrick of New Philadelphia were then presented for Lieutenant Governor, the first ballot resulting: Harris, 182; Beatty, 189; Patrick, 480; others scattering. Including 9 for Lewis G. Bernard of Cincinnati, one of the managers of Mr. McLean. The nomination of Patrick was made unanimous.

Memorial Hall was packed when W. S. Thomas, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, called the convention to order this morning. The invocation prayer by the Very Rev. L. F. Kearney prayed most earnestly for the deliverance of the Filipinos from "the brute force" now being inflicted upon them. The prayer was so radical and forcible throughout that it brought forth rounds of applause.

Mr. Thomas made an address of some length on the work of the last campaign and the great contest that was to be waged in the year preceding the Presidential election.

Judge W. P. Mooney, temporary Chairman of the convention was then introduced and was received with much enthusiasm, speaking in part as follows:

There will be to-day no contest as to the platform declarations which our party shall make. There is no difference of opinion. The Democratic Party of Ohio stands squarely upon every plank of the Chicago platform of 1896. We believed it then and we believe it now. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent or assistance of any nation on earth. The silver question is not dead, and till men cease to think the Democratic Party will stand by the Chicago platform.

The money question is not, however, the only issue in this campaign. Everything, from pine lands to peanuts, from steel rails to sardines, from strawboard to sugar, from tin cans to tobacco, from crackers to chewing gum, has been organized into a trust. We charge that the trusts of the country own this Administration, and that their title to it was acquired by purchase.

We charge that the Republican Party, as at present controlled, is for, if indeed, it has not already entered into, an Anglo-American alliance. In condemning the doctrine of imperialism, we in no manner abandon our soldiers in the field. But at the same time, wherever a purse-proud, trust-controlled administration dares array our flag or forces against a people fighting for the God-given right to rule themselves, it will be the duty of the Democratic Party to expose the pretense. We affirm that the war in the Philippines, as at present conducted, is one of criminal aggression, and we find no difference in the situation the Administration occupies than the one occupied by Spain in the Philippines before the surrender.

The Committee on Plan of Organization reported in favor of referring the new Constitution back to the State Executive Committee with full power to adopt. This report was adopted. Then the counties were called for nominations for Governor, and much time was devoted to speeches presenting the names. Some of the speakers were yelled down by the weary audience.

Following is an abstract of the platform adopted:

We heartily reaffirm the entire Chicago platform of 1896; and we especially emphasize the financial plank therein, and we continue to demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold as equal in primary money at the rate of 16 to 1, independent of all other nations in the world. William J. Bryan still retains our entire confidence, and we demand his renomination in 1900.

We are radically and unalterably opposed to imperialism in the United States of America. We are opposed to entangling alliances with foreign kingdoms and empires. We commend the action of Congress in declaring that our war with Spain was for humanity and not for conquest. We proudly recognize the valor and glorious achievements of our gallant soldiers and sailors, but we profoundly regret that American soldiers are being unlawfully used in the name of liberty, to crush and destroy dawning republicanism in the Orient. We demand that the Cubans and Filipinos not only be permitted, but encouraged to establish independent republics, deriving all of their governmental powers from the consent of the governed. A large standing army in our republic is a menace to liberty.

We favor the initiative and referendum, the passage of the eight-hour labor law, the more rigid inspection of mines and workshops, the prohibition of sweatshops, and the abolition of the contract system of prison labor.

We declare that all unlawful combinations of capital are the legitimate fruits of a gold standard and other corrupt Republican legislation on questions of the tariff, and we demand that articles the prices of which are controlled by the trusts be placed on the free lists. We denounce the Attorney General of the United States, appointed from the State of New Jersey, the home of trusts, for his refusal to enforce the statutes of the United States against them, and we recommend the present Attorney General of Ohio for his earnest efforts to enforce the statutes of Ohio against such illegal combinations, and pledge the nominee of this convention for Attorney General to the enforcement of the statutes of the State against them.

We recommend a constitutional amendment providing for the election of President, Vice President, and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

SAYS McLEAN IS TO BE FEARED.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Most Ohio Republicans profess to regard the nomination of John R. McLean for Governor as a joke, but there are some Republicans here from that State who consider it a very serious proposition to meet. One of them, a very warm friend of the President, said to-day that it would not do to belittle the candidacy of McLean.

"No man," he said, "in Ohio stands the difficulties of the campaign better than John R. McLean. No man in either party is better acquainted with the qualifications of political workers in the State. While he is not exactly popular with the party, he will hold the party through the organization, and he will keep the organization at work tooth and nail, from convention to election.

"Senator Hanna will be obliged to look out for his prestige in the State. He may have to beat not only McLean, but McLean and Cox. I do not mean that Cox will march his Republicans to the polls to vote for McLean, but it would surprise me if McLean did not get large support from the Cincinnati gang under Cox's control.

"Of course that will menace Foraker's chances of re-election. McLean is really more at home here at Washington than he is in Ohio. He would like to be Senator. It is my opinion that he would be willing to trade off the Governorship for the Legislature, and Nash may find that out and fall in with it.

"Nash will be elected, in my opinion, but he cannot be said to have a walk-over. McLean will fight for the Governorship with all his wealth and knowledge of Ohio politics."

POPULISTS NOMINATE IN IOWA.

DES MOINES, Aug. 30.—The People's Party State Convention met here to-day with about 100 delegates present, and nominated a State ticket as follows: Governor—Charles A. Lloyd, Muscatine County; Lieutenant Governor—S. M. Harvey, Polk County; Judge Supreme Court—L. H. Weller, Chickasaw County; Superintendent Public Instruction—C. Worth, Benton County; Railroad Commissioner—Robert L. Dunning, Wapello County.

The convention declared against fusion and indorsed Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania and Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota for President and Vice President in 1900.

The issues as incorporated in the platform are anti-trust, bimetallism, industrial freedom, anti-imperialism, direct legislation, and public ownership of public utilities.

A McLEAN-GOEBEL DEAL?

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 30.—Politicians here are much exercised over a story which came out to-day that the nomination of John R. McLean in Ohio and of William Goebel in this State are really part of an elaborate plan, the ultimate outcome of which is to be the nomination of McLean for President in 1900 on the Democratic ticket.

Both of the nominees are strongly opposed to Bryan, and it is hardly necessary to state that they will do everything in their power to defeat him in the National Convention. Their personal animus would be sufficient to cause pronounced antagonism on their part, even if the ambition of one of them was not to replace the name of the leading candidate with his own.

Future developments must depend to a large extent on the course of events between now and the convention date, but those who are usually well posted seem to have little doubt that the nominations of Goebel and McLean are fraught with much danger for Bryan and his great ambition.

MR. McKINLEY IS AT CANTON.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 30.—For the first time in nearly a year President and Mrs. McKinley are among their relatives, neighbors, and friends in Canton for a few days of rest.

The special train arrived at noon, and was met by a great concourse of people ready to extend a hearty welcome and to escort the Presidential party to the Barber home, where they will be guests during their stay in the city.

To all the demonstrations in his honor the President returned an acknowledgment with pleasant smiles and bows as the party drove along the streets.

At the Barber residence Judge Baldwin in a few words extended to the President the hearty welcome of friends and neighbors. To this the President responded:

"Judge Baldwin and My Fellow-Citizens: I appear only for a moment that I may give expression of my appreciation of the more than gracious welcome which you have extended to me to-day. After all, there is no place like home. [Tremendous cheering and cries of "Amen."] And this is my home. [Renewed ceering.]

"Here thirty-two or thirty-three years ago I commenced my professional life. Here have been formed some of the most tender and sacred associations; some of them, indeed, have been severed; but this is the seat and the centre of my memory.

"Heretofore, for nearly a third of a century, you have given me kindly greeting, words of encouragement, and showered upon me honor after honor, all undeserved, and I appear before you now only to express what is in my heart—that I am glad to see you, glad to meet you, to look into your faces once again and feel the inspiration of your approval." [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Members of the Eighth Ohio, the "President's Own," who served in Cuba, called to pay their respects this evening.

The President spoke to the Assembly as follows:

"I have appreciated during the day the warmth of welcome and the heartiness of greeting which have been accorded to me by my old neighbors and friends. I do not forget as I stand in this presence, surrounded by these brave boys that this old County of Stark was prompt in responding to the call of the Government for soldiers in the war with Spain. I do not forget the alacrity with which they volunteered, and I have always been proud of the fact, for I noted with great satisfaction that this county furnished quite as many, according to its population, as any other county in the United States.

"You have won and earned the Nation's gratitude and praise. You did your full duty in front of Santiago, and no higher honor can be paid to the soldier of any country than to say of him that he did his whole duty. You were more fortunate than many of your comrades. You got to the seat of hostilities, but every one of the 250,000 splendid young men who volunteered for that war were all anxious to get to the front and at the place of greatest danger."

The President's remarks were punctuated with vigorous and prolonged cheering.

It is understood that while here the McKinleys will be given the greatest possible degree of rest and quiet.

A Reception Committee of eleven of Canton's most prominent citizens, headed by Mayor Robertson, met President McKinley's special train at Alliance this morning. The President was given a great ovation by the large crowd which had assembled at the Union Station there.

Several hundred employes of the Morgan Engineering Company and the American Steel Casting Company lined up on either side of the track at the outskirts of the city and welcomed the President to his home county with enthusiastic shouts. The President bowed his acknowledgments from the rear platform of his car as the train swept by.

SECRETARY ROOT AND MILES HERE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Secretary Root and Gen. Miles left Washington this evening for New York to witness several important tests of high explosives, projectiles, and other munitions of war at the Sandy Hook proving grounds to-morrow.

It is understood that the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications will hold its regular monthly meeting in New York and that Secretary Root will attend. The Secretary will be shown all of the board's latest work in connection with coast defenses.

ALTGELD TO SPEAK HERE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The Chronicle to-day says that harmony in the ranks of the Democracy will supply the leading theme of a series of speeches to be delivered in New York and other cities in the East by ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld during the next two weeks. Mr. Altgeld will leave Chicago on his Eastern trip to-morrow or Friday.

Pronouncements inculcating complete unity among all the branches of the Nation's Democracy and forecasting a union of the Democratic hosts in 1900 as a certainty can be expected from Mr. Altgeld when he speaks at the big Labor Day demonstration, for which he is scheduled in New York next Monday night.

FIGHT IN QUEENS COUNTY.

The Queens County Democratic Committee met yesterday in the office of Deputy Commissioner of Highways John P. Madden and adopted rules for the primaries, to be held Sept. 19. The committee took such action as it believes will effectually defeat the opposition of Patrick J. Gleason and County Clerk John H. Sutphin, who are planning to overthrow Madden in his leadership. The committee decided to consider the county as one primary district. One ballot for County Committeemen will be prepared, and this will contain the names of all the committeemen to be elected. There will be 5 from Long Island City, 3 from Newtown, 2 from Flushing, and 1 from Hempstead. This ticket will be voted for in every election district in the county.

The County Committee also decided to establish a committee in each ward. The representation on this committee will be one committeeman for every 100 voters. Long Island City's committee will consist of 72; Newtown 50, Flushing 23, Jamaica 23, and Hempstead 5. The representation to the County Committee will be: Long Island City, 15; Newtown, 11; Flushing, 7; Jamaica, 7; Hempstead, 2. The representation in the other conventions will be: First District—Assembly, 26 delegates; Aldermanic, 26; Municipal, 15. Second District—Assembly, 14 delegates; Aldermanic, 16; Municipal, 15, and Third District Municipal, 9.

NEW POSITION FOR G. W. ELY

Elected President of the Bankers' Trust Company Just Formed.

WILL LEAVE STOCK EXCHANGE

Has Been Twenty-five Years in Its Service and Since 1883 Its Secretary—Plans of New Concern.

Announcement was made at the close of business yesterday of the formation of the Bankers' Trust Company and the acceptance of its Presidency by George William Ely, Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange. This severs Mr. Ely's official relations with the Stock Exchange when he enters on his duties as head of the trust company. He probably will retain his seat, now worth $40,000, which he acquired more than thirty years ago. The date of his retirement as Secretary is not settled, but it may be some time in October. Speculation as to his successor was not rife yesterday. Many hoped that the position would fall to Charles L. Burnham, Assistant Secretary, but it was understood that he is not a candidate for the succession.

One of the chief promoters of the Bankers' Trust Company said that in selecting Mr. Ely as its President, the incorporators had in mind the advantage likely to accrue to the institution by reason of Mr. Ely's long experience in Wall Street and his thorough familiarity with financial methods, Stock Exchange securities, and the laws and jurisprudence relating to matters of finance and dealings on the Exchange. Mr. Ely has been twenty-five years in the service of the Stock Exchange.

Beginning his business life as a teller in the Continental National Bank, Mr. Ely in 1866 became a member of the Open Board of Brokers, subsequently merged into the Stock Exchange. In 1874 he was appointed one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Stock Exchange, and for nine years served as Secretary of most of the sub-committees. In 1883 he was made Secretary of the Exchange. He abolished the two offices of Assistant Secretary which then existed, and has ever since been Secretary to the thirteen sub-committees of the Governing Committee.

He has personally conducted all the correspondence of the Stock Exchange, and is known throughout financial and Stock Exchange circles both here and abroad. He has been present in court at every trial of cases to which the Stock Exchange was a party, hearing all arguments, and studying all decisions, and as a consequence he is thoroughly acquainted with the law, equities, and jurisprudence relating to all points affecting securities and Exchange transactions. He has participated in all the hearings before the Arbitration Committee of the Stock Exchange, and his experience and judgment have been so well valued that his dictum on many points relating to securities has been accepted as authoritative. Probably no other single member of the Stock Exchange had so much to do as he in codifying the laws and creating the constitution of the Exchange. The matter of selling seats in the Stock Exchange has been in his hands for more than twenty-five years, and within that period the price of seats has advanced from $4,000 to $40,000.

Capt. Ely is socially popular. He is a member of the New York, Whist, Barnard, and Lawyers' Clubs, and has an enviable career as a National Guardsman through his service with the Seventh Regiment. He enlisted in this organization in 1857, went to the front as Sergeant of the Seventh Company, and was mustered in at Washington April 26, 1861; was elected Second Lieutenant that year, Captain of the Seventh Company—the youngest man (he was twenty-two then) ever elected a Captain in the Regiment. In 1862, figured actively in the Draft Riots in 1863, resigned as Captain of the Seventh Company in 1864, was re-elected to succeed Capt. George Moore Smith as Captain of the Seventh Company in 1870, was in active service in the Orange riots of 1871, resigned in 1875, and in 1886 became

REBELS ELECT A PRESIDENT

Provisional Dominican Revolutionary Government Is Formed.

CITIES DECLARE FOR JIMENES

People Anxiously Await His Coming —J. H. Balch Brings News from Santo Domingo.

PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo, Aug. 30.—To-day the revolutionists established a Provisional Government in the City of Santiago, with Gen. Horacio Vasquez as President and Ramon Caceres as Minister of War.

CAPE HAITIEN, Aug. 30.—Advices received from the Cities of Santiago and Puerto Plata, in Santo Domingo, say that both have proclaimed in favor of Gen. Juan Isidro Jimenes the revolutionary aspirant to the Presidency.

A Provisional Government has been established at Santiago, where the presence of Gen. Jimenes is demanded with enthusiasm by the people.

JIMENES IS NOT UNDER ARREST.

Gen. Brooke Instructed Gen. Wood Not to Detain Him.

HAVANA, Aug. 30.—Gov. Gen. Brooke does not know that Jimenes, the aspirant to the Santo Domingo Presidency, has been arrested at Santiago de Cuba, as reported.

He says he received a telegram from Gen. Wood, Military Governor of the Province of Santiago, yesterday evening, asking if Jimenes should be detained, and he immediately answered in the negative.

RETURNS FROM SANTO DOMINGO.

J. H. Balch Thinks All the Larger Towns Will Surrender.

J. H. Balch, an electrical engineer, connected with the Santo Domingo Improvement Company of this city, arrived from Santo Domingo yesterday on the steamship Beverly. He left Puerto Plata a week ago Monday. Discussing the insurrection, Mr. Balch said:

"I think it is quite likely that all the larger towns of Santo Domingo, and finally the capital itself, Santo Domingo City, will surrender. I say this because a state of great dissatisfaction exists in such cities as Santiago, La Vega, Moca, Dajabon, Mao, and Savanetta, and the seaports of Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata, San Pedro de Macoris, Sanchez, Damana, and Monte Christi.

"The population of the Republic of Santo Domingo is about half a million. Whenever a town surrenders the insurgents take the defeated Government troops with them. All Government employes, the police, watchmen, &c., are armed with Remingtons and revolvers.

"The chief cause of dissatisfaction and uprising in Santo Domingo is the currency question. A man who has prestige and can obtain loans is the man the natives are looking for as President. Jimenes is hardly the man. He is well known in New York, Hamburg, London, and Paris, where his banking houses have suspended. The twelve most important towns in Santo Domingo are all military posts. Notwithstanding the present insurrection, commerce is not affected. Santo Domingo was never so prosperous as at the present time."

Vice President Wells of the Santo Domingo Improvement Company received a cable message from Santo Domingo at noon yesterday announcing that the Dominican Congress had just been closed by the Government, and that otherwise the situation was unchanged. The message also said that in Santo Domingo there has been no news of Jimenes for two days.

Consul General Gil was still at Saranac Lake yesterday in attendance upon his wife, who is ill. Mr. Wells said he expected Mr. Gil back to-day. Many Americans and Santo Dominicans, Mr. Wells said, would hail with pleasure the return of Mr. Gil to the Presidential chair, which he filled so well two decades ago.

MAHDI'S SONS MET DEATH.

Lord Kitchener Reports a Mahdist Uprising on the Blue Nile in Which the Leaders Were Killed.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Sirdar, Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, has cabled the Foreign Office that the Mahdi's two sons have been killed by British troops while resisting arrest at the village of Shukaba.

A force of British troops had been dispatched there, in consequence of a reported Mahdist insurrection on the Blue Nile, instigated by Kalifa Cherif and the Mahdi's sons. The latter had been living, under supervision, at Shukaba. On the arrival of the troops the Dervishes met them with a warm fire. During the fight the Cherif and the Mahdi's sons were killed and the village was burned.

SENATOR HANNA IN GERMANY.

Confers with Ambassador White on American-German Relations.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 30.—Senator Mark Hanna had a long conference to-day with the United States Ambassador to Germany, Andrew D. White, who came from Homburg, and Consul General Guenther on the present and prospective German-American relations.

FRANCE ON FISHERIES.

English Officials Say France Has Made No Move to Abandon Rights.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The officials of the Colonial Office say no advances have been made by France looking to the abandonment of the Newfoundland treaty and fishing rights.

That France would do so without a quid pro quo is said to be utterly improbable.

OPORTO IS NOW ISOLATED.

If Exporting Is Not Allowed Business Houses Threaten to Close.

OPORTO, Aug. 30.—The military cordon against the bubonic plague is now complete.

A mass meeting of representatives of the commercial community was held to-day to protest; and a resolution was adopted to ask official permission for the continuance of exports. If this is refused, all the manufactories and shops will be closed, throwing twenty thousand men out of employment.

One death and one new case were officially reported to-day.

The Venezuela Boundary Argument.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—At the session to-day of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, Sir Robert Thresie Reid, Q. C., former Attorney General, continued his argument on behalf of Great Britain. He said he had examined carefully the contentions in the Oregon case of 1792 and Louisiana controversy of 1805, contending that the rights of the first comer were identical with those of the second, and he argued that Spain and Venezuela were not entitled to claim special rights over the Dutch and English.

Irish Party Men to Confer.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—As the result of correspondence between Mr. John E. Redmond, Member of Parliament for Waterford City and leader of the Parnellite Nationalists, and Mr. Timothy Healy, Irish Nationalist, Member for North Louth, a further conference of all branches of the Nationalist Members of Parliament will be held to consider the question of the unity of the Irish Party in Parliament.

German-American Postal Agreement.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The semi-official North German Gazette, giving the terms of the new postal agreement with the United States, to-day says the arrangement will result in considerable benefit to German exports and forms a new bond of interest between Germany and America.

Emperor William Addresses Czechs.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, Aug. 30.—Emperor William arrived here to-day on his way to the manoeuvres. He addressed crowds of German Czechs, and expressed his good wishes for the welfare of Bohemia.

Carrier Pigeons for Military Service.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A consignment of carrier pigeons, for military service, was sent to-day from Dover to the United States.

YOKOHAMA'S DISASTROUS FIRE.

Property Loss Is Estimated Between Five and Six Millions.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 18, via Victoria, Aug. 30.—The greatest fire in the history of Yokohama occurred Aug. 12, when a square mile of buildings was destroyed and sixteen lives lost. The property loss is estimated between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000.

The famous theatre street was destroyed from end to end. The owner of the house where the fire started was killed by a mob.

JAPAN'S HOLD ON KOREA.

Russian Ascendency Has Been Supplanted—Americans Work Mines.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, who recently visited Korea, telegraphs that he has found Russian ascendency completely supplanted by Japanese, and he does not believe that the new influence will be easily displaced. He says:

"The Japanese in Korea encourage reforms. They meet every Russian move by a counter move, and multiply Japanese interest in every direction with enormous rapidity.

"The American gold mining concession, which is being worked by numerous Americans, is remarkably successful."

ALIEN OFFICERS FOR CHINA.

Government Is Advised to Employ English, American, and Japanese.

PEKING, Aug. 30.—Mr. Joseph Walton, Liberal, Member of Parliament for the Barnsley Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, has had audiences with Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching. He urged them to settle promptly the differences of China with other nations and to employ English, American, and Japanese officers in the immediate reorganization of the Chinese army and navy as the only hope of averting the partition of the Chinese Empire.

Mr. Walton reports that during his recent visit to Japan the politicians he met, including the Marquis Ito, Okuma, and Aoki, expressed a strong desire to co-operate with Great Britain in support of the Far East interests of the two nations.

BRAVE BOY RESCUES ANOTHER.

Thirteen-Year-Old Herman Niggesmith Dives Into Harlem River After a Drowning Lad.

A hundred persons on the pier at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and the Harlem River last night witnessed an exhibition of courage that gave inspiration to all. That the hero of the incident is only thirteen years old made it all the more interesting, and when he successfully accomplished his work, after a struggle creditable to any full-grown man, the cheers of the spectators were heard for blocks.

Philip Shaeffer, twelve years old, of 45 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, dove into the river from the Davis float, in the One Hundred and Thirty-first Street slip. The boy was attacked by a cramp, and sank almost immediately. The other boys on the float and some on the pier were so frightened that they could no nothing but call for help.

Their cries were heard by thirteen-year-old Herman Niggesmith of 31 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, known all around that part of the water front for his skill as a swimmer and diver, and nicknamed by his comrades "Nig." "Where's de kid wat's drownding?" asked "Nig" as he slipped out of his coat and waist, and stood for a moment on the float.

"There," cried half a dozen boys; "there, 'Nig,' where them there bubbles is at!" "Nig" needed no more. Cutting the water like a knife the brave little fellow went down after the drowning lad.

He was gone so long that fears for his safety were expressed, and it looked as if two were lost instead of one. Just then the Niggesmith boy came to the surface. He was alone. He came up just long enough to take a good breath, and was back under the water before he could be stopped.

When he came up again he had young Shaeffer. The boy appeared to be beyond help. Both were lifted out by willing hands, and an ambulance surgeon soon arrived to care for them. It took half an hour to revive the Shaeffer lad, but "Nig" was about as spry as ever in a few minutes.

"Say, kids," "Nig" requested when he came out, "don't youse say nuthin' about it, or me ol' man'll hear about it and gimme fits."

The "old man" is Policeman Henry Niggesmith of the Harlem Court squad. He heard about the brave work of his boy, and needless to say the lad got almost anything except the dreaded "fits." He got several pieces of silver from admiring friends, and the permission from his father to spend them just whatever way he wanted.

Policeman Niggesmith once won a prize of $100 in gold for having the largest family in this city. He then had fourteen children. There are now nine boys, including "Nig," and four girls.

A FARMERS' TRUST ORGANIZED.

Capital Stock to be $20,000,000 in Ten-Dollar Shares.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 30.—The Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley has been organized and officers were elected to-day. Walter N. Allen of Meriden is President and business manager.

The object of the federation is to regulate and control the shipment of farm products of all the States in the Mississippi Valley, to establish and maintain offices, yards, and grain elevators, to maintain agents to handle, sell, and distribute such products, to lend and borrow money and do a banking business at Topeka, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and New Orleans.

The capital stock will be $20,000,000 in shares of $10 each.

FALL RIVER MILLS MAY SELL.

Committee Will Meet the Trust Promoters in This City.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 30.—It was announced to-day that a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association will be held this week and a committee appointed to visit New York and investigate the offer of Nelson G. Green to buy a majority of the cotton mills here for the purpose of forming a trust.

While the manufacturers generally are interested in the plan to effect a local consolidation whereby the mills could be operated as strictly a Fall River enterprise, it is thought best to ascertain just what the offer made by Mr. Green may mean.

A paper asking for the appointment of two extra members of the Advisory Committee of the association and giving the Selling Committee new powers is being freely signed. Some objection is being made to doing anything until the present situation has been cleared of the complications, but only a few Treasurers have declined to sign. The plan is to give the committee power to sell all goods under 35 inches made from print cloth yarns.

New Steel Company's Capital.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 30.—The American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia filed notice in the State Department to-day of an increase in its capitalization of from $1,000 to $20,000,000. The company is composed of the steel plant of J. H. Sternberg & Sons, the National Bolt and Nut Works, both of Reading, Penn., and the Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Works, Lebanon, Penn.

SECRETARY HAY IN WASHINGTON

Says Odds and Ends of Business of Small Importance Call Him Back.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Secretary Hay arrived in Washington this morning, and his appearance at this time, when it was understood that he would not return before the end of September, gave rise to the supposition that some emergency interrupted his vacation. It was suggested that there was to be a meeting of the American members of the High Joint Commission, and also that the Secretary's presence was required to carry on some negotiations to perfect the Samoan treaty.

The Secretary contented himself with the statement that some odds and ends of business of no great importance had called him to Washington. He will remain only a few days.

President McKinley is expected back by Friday or Saturday, and the Secretary will take advantage of the opportunity to advise with him respecting pending questions before the State Department.

Among the callers on Secretary Hay this morning was Baron Sternberg of the German Embassy. He is the German member of the Samoan Commission, and his visit at this time was to learn when Mr. Tripp will come to Washington. This may bring the Commissioners together again and lead to further steps in carrying out the proposed new administration for Samoa.

ENGLAND'S REPLY TO BOERS

Additional Conference May Be Held in Cape Town.

RHODES CHARGES CORRUPTION

Says Transvaal Secret Service Funds Were Used to Elect Afrikanders in Cape Colony.

PRETORIA, Transvaal Republic, Aug. 30.—The British Diplomatic Agent here, Mr. Conyngham Greene, has handed to the Secretary of State, F. W. Reitz, the reply of the British Secretary of State of the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, to the Transvaal's alternative proposals to the joint commission suggested by Great Britain to inquire into the effect which the proposed franchise reform measures will have upon the Outlanders.

Mr. Greene afterward had a long audience of the State officials. The nature of the dispatch is not disclosed, but was subject to the consideration of the Executive this afternoon. It is understood that another conference may occur at Cape Town. The result is anxiously awaited.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 30.—There was a violent scene in the Cape House of Assembly to-day when Mr. Cecil Rhodes repeated his conviction that the Transvaal secret service fund was largely used during the last Cape Colony elections for the expenses of the Afrikander candidates. He said he hoped that in the forthcoming Transvaal settlement the secret service payment list would be destroyed, as otherwise many Cape families would feel uncomfortable.

Several Ministerialists were afterward reproved from the Chair for fiercely replying to this statement.

It is said in Afrikander circles here that, in spite of the persistent warlike rumors, there are good prospects of peace. It is believed that several strongly worded communications have been addressed to President Krüger of the Transvaal Republic, urging the desirability of using every effort to obtain a peaceful solution of the trouble.

William P. Schreiner, Premier of Cape Colony, has telegraphed to President Steyn of the Orange Free State, earnestly expressing the hope that peace will be preserved, and declaring his confidence that he would do his utmost to this end.

At a meeting of the Scandinavians of Johannesburg, just held, only two of them voted in favor of forming a volunteer corps in case of war.

A deputation of Outlanders has called on the British Agent at Pretoria regarding the trade depression. A merchant whose stock is valued at £40,000 said his daily sales now were about £8.

WAR SPIRIT IS INFLAMED.

Reports of Mr. Chamberlain's Speech Arouse the Boers—All Except in Johannesburg Are Armed.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"The Boer officials, after reading the cabled reports of Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech, consider that war is inevitable. The speech has undoubtedly inflamed the war spirit here. The Boers are now all armed, except those in Johannesburg. Their commissariat is fairly good. All the forts are amply victualed. The Johannesburg fort has been strengthened with several quick firers.

"The ammunition which Mr. Schreiner allowed to pass through Cape Colony came direct to Pretoria. It was never intended for the Orange Free State.

"President Kruger does not hesitate to express the view that war is almost inevitable. He has stocked the Presidency with ample supplies of provisions to secure his own persons from starvation, and is often heard repeating the eighty-third Psalm.

"The Matabele are showing signs of unrest. The Boers are energetically engaged in poisoning the minds of the natives against the British, and they have approached the Zulu Chief Dinizulu, who appears undecided which cause to espouse. But the Zulus are preparing for the expected fighting; and it must be remembered that Dinizulu was deported to St. Helena with several other chiefs and kept a prisoner there by the British for several years."

The Times says editorially this morning:

"There is the best reason to believe that the recent note of Mr. Chamberlain will be almost the last occasion on which Great Britain will ask President Krüger whether he is in earnest in his promises of concessions. The note undoubtedly called for an immediate answer; and, when a reasonable time for answer has elapsed, Great Britain will no longer pay much attention to President Krüger's word, but will form her judgment by his actions."

AMERICANS SIDE WITH ENGLAND.

Ask Secretary Hay to Take Part in Protecting Uitlanders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The American interests in the Rand are making strenuous efforts to induce the United States Government to co-operate with Great Britain in demanding justice for the Uitlanders in the Transvaal. To-day Mr. Seymour of New York, representing an aggregation of American interests in South Africa, called upon Secretary Hay and had a long conference, pointing out that about 1,000 Americans were among the persons who are seeking to benefit through the intervention of the British Government, and urging that they were entitled to the protection of their own Government.

Secretary Hay gave assurance that the State Department would do all possible to look after American citizens in South Africa, but could not give any undertaking to interfere in the political phase of the difficulty.

EUROPE WILL BE NEUTRAL.

German Newspaper Advises the Boers Against Inviting War.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The Neueste Nachrichten, which reiterates its declaration regarding European neutrality in the event of hostilities in the Transvaal, says:

"The Boers should have fought the question on the basis of the Bloemfontein sphere of discussion. The anti-Boer feeling in Great Britain would pass away if Great Britain's demands were granted.

"France, without Russia, cannot stir a finger, and Russia will not. Austria-Hungary declared neutrality in 1896, and Italy will do nothing. Firmly convinced that the German Government will maintain the strictest neutrality, we consider it all the more our duty to warn the Transvaal against a destructive policy."

Government Will Not Aid Fugitives.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 30.—The Government has refused to provide facilities for women and children to leave Johannesburg. There is great activity at the Simon's Town dockyard in drilling men on shore and overhauling vessels.

English Cartridges for the Boers.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Daily Mail says this morning it learns that a large consignment of cartridges, manufactured in England for the Boers, has recently been shipped through German agents.

NO LACKAWANNA STRIKE.

President Truesdale and the Engineers Settle Differences.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 30.—An agreement was reached to-day between the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Engineers' Grievance Committee and President W. H. Truesdale. The mileage system of wages on the Rock Island or trip basis takes the place of the per diem system of the old Lackawanna management, and the day's work will be twelve hours.

For nearly two weeks the engineers' committee was in conference almost daily with General Superintendent E. G. Russell. They came to a satisfactory agreement on all the lesser points, but on these two main issues they clashed, and neither would make concessions. The conferences were interrupted, and Grand Chief Arthur was called to Scranton. His conferences were only with the engineers, and were of an advisory nature.

The trainmen are in conference this afternoon, and as many of their grievances are similar to those of the engineers, there is hope that their differences will be quickly adjusted.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

FAMOUS PROMOTER DEAD

Baron Albert Grant Expires in London in Poverty.

THE HOOLEY OF HIS DAY

Best Known as the Promoter of the Emma Silver Mine, in Which Was United States Minister Schenck.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Baron Albert Grant, the company promoter, is dead. Grant was the Hooley of his day.

Baron Grant's career was similar to the careers of many English financiers before and after his period of prosperity. He made an immense fortune with extraordinary speed, and lost the whole of it with even greater speed, the wreck of his schemes being followed by public accusations of misrepresentation and fraud. Grant's title to fame, however, rests upon another basis, as it was he who gave Leicester Square to the public, thereby providing Londoners with a breathing spot in a neighborhood where one was badly needed, and founding one of the most celebrated centres of modern London. When he made the donation of the square he caused at the same time a statue of himself to be erected in the middle of it, and this fact served to cause ridicule rather than thanks for the giver. The statue was removed some years ago. Another public service rendered by Baron Grant was the presentation of Sir Edwin Landseer's portrait of Sir Walter Scott to the National Gallery, for which he received a vote of thanks from the House of Commons.

Albert Grant was born in Dublin sixty-nine years ago. He was educated in London and Paris, and laid the foundation of his fortune by company promoting on a large scale before he was thirty-five years old. In 1865 he was elected a member of Parliament for the town of Kidderminster and held his seat for many years. In 1868 he was created an hereditary Baron of the Kingdom of Italy in recognition, so it was declared, of services in connection with the Victor Emmanuel Gallery in Milan. It was alleged, however, that he had bought the title, and that he also purchased the Commandership of the Portuguese Order of Christ, which was conferred upon him in 1872. Grant was the chief promoter of the famous boom in mining and industrial shares of 1870, which was almost as sudden and widespread as the boom in "Kafirs" years afterward.

The wreck of Grant's fortunes followed the notorious Emma Silver Mine scandal. The capital stock of this company was 1,000,000 shares at $100 each, and was subscribed for with eagerness. Three members of Parliament were on the Board of Directors, as was the United States Minister to Great Britain, Robert Cumming Schenck. The prospectus declared that a dividend of 80 per cent. might be looked for. The mine turned out to be absolutely worthless. Two Americans, named Park and Stewart, were the vendors, and it was afterward discovered that they had paid to Grant $500,000 for promoting the scheme. It was also said that the United States Minister received $50,000 for promoting the scheme. A report on the mine, signed by Prof. Gilliman of Yale, was found to be a forgery. Actions were started against Grant and the other principals in the scheme, but before the first hearing Grant was declared a bankrupt. Fraud seemed to follow the company to the last, for the trustee appointed as receiver of the Baron's estate decamped with the whole of its proceeds. Mr. Schenck resigned his post in consequence of the exposure and returned to Washington, where he died, in 1890.

Everything that Grant owned was sold, including the splendid marble palace in the West End, which he built at a cost of $5,000,000, and a large estate, Horstead, Norfolk, which he purchased from Lord Suffield. He married, in 1856, Miss Emily Isabella Robinson, daughter of Skeffington Robinson, a London merchant. He had been living in utter seclusion and comparative poverty since the wreck of his fortunes.

DEATH OF ERNEST NEYER.

Bandmaster of the Seventh Regiment Passes Away in a Hospital.

Ernest Neyer, bandmaster of the Seventh Regiment, and widely known in musical circles, died of Bright's disease at St. Luke's Hospital yesterday morning. Mr. Neyer had been acutely ill since last Saturday, when he was compelled to return from Long Branch to his home, 209 West Forty-eighth Street. There he grew rapidly worse until Monday, when it was thought best to remove him to St. Luke's. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning from the Zion and St. Timothy's Church, in Fifty-seventh Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. The Rev. Henry Lubeck will officiate. The non-commissioned staff of the Seventh Regiment will act as pall bearers. Some of the organizations to be represented at the funeral will be John A. Dix Post, G. A. R.; the Mutual Musical Protective Union, St. Cecil Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., and the Seventh Regiment. According to Mr. Neyer's wish the body will be cremated at Fresh Pond, L. I.

Ernest Neyer was born in this city Jan. 9, 1847. He was the son of a musician, who led the Ninth Regiment Band during its service in the civil war. He himself enlisted in the Ninth as a drummer in 1863, and served until the close of the war. Subsequently he became leader of the Ninth Regiment Band and of the Twenty-second Regiment Band, holding the latter position from 1872 until succeeded by Patrick S. Gilmore. In February, 1897, he was appointed leader of the Seventh Regiment Band. For the past thirty Summers he has been musical director at the West End Hotel, Long Branch.

Mr. Neyer's career as an orchestral director dates from his connection with the Wallack Club, at one time the most prominent amateur dramatic society in the United States. He provided music for the entertainments of the club during the Winters of 1876-8. Then William Henderson engaged him as leader of the orchestra of the Standard Theatre. This position he retained from March, 1878, until the burning of the theatre, and was prominent in the production of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas. He then went to the Broadway Theatre as conductor, where he remained until the change of management last season. Mr. Neyer also had charge of the orchestras at the Bijou and Lyceum Theatres for short periods. He was considered one of the best chorus drillmasters and theatrical conductors in the country.

Mr. Neyer was President of the Musical Mutual Protective Union at the time of his death. He was also a member of the Aschenbroedel Club, and at one time its President. The Directors of both societies met yesterday to pass resolutions of respect. The Musical Union will be represented in the funeral ceremonies by a band selected from its members, and the Aschenbroedel Club will furnish a string orchestra for the church services. Mr. Neyer leaves a wife, to whom he was united in June, 1898. It was his second marriage. He leaves no children.

TO RAISE THE PRICE OF MILK.

The Consolidated Milk Exchange Executive Committee held its monthly meeting in the rooms at the Mercantile Exchange yesterday.

The members, to the number of twenty, entered into a warm discussion of the prospects of raising the price of milk, and after deliberating for a long time it was decided to do so. The former price of milk, $1.21 per can, was accordingly raised to $1.31. The new price will go into operation on the 1st of September. The rest of the meeting was confined to routine work.

BAR HARBOR SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 30.—The weekly dance at the Malvern to-night was well attended, but there was a noticeable difference in the gayety of the event from the week before, for the season is now rapidly drawing to a close. Preceding the hop a large dinner was given by Mrs. Jules Reynal of New York. Among the other entertainers were Mrs. John Stewart, Miss Christine W. Biddle, and Mrs. Fraser.

This afternoon Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter of New York gave a large reception at her Summer residence. There was dancing on the lawn, and the affair was thoroughly enjoyable. Among the many present were Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. David Hennen Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Miss Van Nest, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Miss Van Rensselaer, Johnston Livingston, Mrs. Thomas A. Scott, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, the Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Baker. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Bishop and Mrs. Lawrence, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Amory.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery gave a large dinner at The Turrets to-night. Mrs. T. G. Condon of New York entertained at dinner to-night.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although the flat has gone forth that only a few days remain at most of the watering place season, there seems little abatement at Southampton or Bar Harbor. At the latter place society seems to have just got into swing. The relatives of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are vying with each other to entertain them, and tennis and golf and canoeing take up a greater part of the day. The arrival in this country of the Count and Countess d'Osmoy, who were married a short time ago in Paris, will add to this interesting family group. The Countess d'Osmoy is the elder sister of Mrs. George Vanderbilt and Mrs. Nicholas Brown. The Count and Countess will be at Newport and Oyster Bay, and will make a round of visits before returning to France.

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The English fashionable intelligence in various of their publications are sponsors for the statement that Mrs. Ogden Goelet will pass the latter part of the month of September at Newport. It has also been stated that she and Miss Goelet had accepted the invitation of Sir Thomas Lipton to be one of his large party which will follow him to this country for the boat races. Another version yet is that Sir Thomas Lipton will be installed in the Goelet villa during his stay in Newport, and will entertain there. All of these rumors are given for what they are worth. They have received no confirmation on this side of the water.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Duer, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Gore Duer, and Mr. Henry Wise Miller. Miss Duer is the sister of Mrs. Joseph Larocque and of Miss Caroline Duer. Mr. Miller is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob W. Miller. Mr. Jacob Miller is well known in connection with the Naval Militia. He was originally in the navy. His wife and the mother of Mr. Henry Wise Miller was Miss Catherine Wise of Washington. Mr. Henry Miller is a graduate of Harvard, class of '97. The wedding will take place on Oct. 5 in Grace Church, and a reception will follow at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Duer, 60 East Fifty-third Street.

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There have been no more "presto" changes so vivid or so picturesque as those made by Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, who seems to be able to leave Newport in his yacht almost daily and get back from the city in time to entertain. Mr. Vanderbilt's entertaining this Summer has been the text for much wild speculation on the part of correspondents. There is nothing very new in the situation. Mr. Vanderbilt always liked to entertain, and with every resource at command as well as a genial personality, he makes an ideal host. All during the Winter, while he is in New York, he is constantly giving dinners and small dances, the notice of many of them never getting into print. Newport, of course, is much smaller tha New York, and this season, when it is not brilliantly gay except in one set, every gathering of a few friends assumes the proportions of an assembly ball.

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Among some interesting announcements from Paris is that of the engagement of the Count Olivier de Kermel, the son of Mme. de Kermel, née Kearney, and Mlle. Theresa Villard, the daughter of a well-known engineer. The Count de Kermel is not unknown in New York, New Jersey, or this country. He has already had somewhat of a picturesque career, and was the subject of some comment about two years ago, just before he sailed for France.

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Although the Long Branch season is said to be over, there is much gayety at Elberon. On Monday next there will be a cake walk, and on Saturday at the Hollywood there will be a golf dance, in which the men will appear in golf club costumes. Seabright is principally interested in sailing parties and dinners and golf. The Summer has been restful to many, and at the same time most enjoyable. At the hotels there has been a certain gay set, but the cottagers have had a delightful season, in which outdoor sports were the chief feature.

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The Prince of Wales may not go to Homburg after all, and if he does it will be for an extremely short stay. He is scheduled for a series of duty visits, and one of the first will be to his sister, the Dowager Empress of Germany, and from there to his royal parent at Balmoral. He has also arranged to pass two weeks in Scotland shooting with his son-in-law, the Duke of Fife. Contrary to all precautions, the Prince has been mobbed at Marienbad, and it has gone very far to spoil his enjoyment. Police have been stationed around the springs to protect him, but the mob has crowded round him, and he has been the victim of a thousand kodaks. He outwitted the snapshatters on his arrival at Marienbad by going into the hotel by another entrance.

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From England and Scotland comes the news that the first weeks of the shooting season were marred by a heat that was intensely tropical. Even on the northern moors in the fierce glare of the sun the mercury rose to 115, which is phenomenal for Scotland.

Braemer, however, has been the favorite watering place for many who prefer golf to shooting. The Queen arrived there this week, and the Prince of Wales was to drop in at Balmoral on his way to the Duke of Fife's. The Horse Show in Dublin, which has just closed, has brought to Ireland a very large gathering of society interested in equine affairs.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—The perfect weather to-day brought the golf tournament on the Newport links an immense gathering, and the list of ladies who followed the players or who sipped tea in the clubhouse embraced the entire cottage colony.

Superb costumes were seen, while several very pretty golf costumes were worn about the links.

Between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock the clubhouse was thronged with the cottagers, and the centre of attraction was Count and Countess d'Orsay, who are visiting the Countess's sister, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown. During the afternoon there were several luncheons given, including that of Stanley Mortimer.

Quite a number of small dinners were given this evening, and very large ones, including those of Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, in honor of Count and Countess d'Orsay, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. William M. Kingsland at Pinard Cottage No. 3, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams of New York, who are visiting Mrs. Admiral Baldwin. The table decorations consisted of white Marguerites, American Beauties, and gardenias. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, Mrs. Admiral Baldwin Dr. Vibbert, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Whitwell, Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Major and Mrs. Theodore V. Gibbs, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sheldon.

Surgeon Wilson entertained at dinner on the training ship Constellation this evening.

At noon to-morrow the wedding of Miss Mary Virginia Taylor, eldest daughter of Capt and Mrs. Henry C. Taylor, to Lieut. John Valentine Chase of the United States ship Lancaster will occur in All Saints' Memorial Chapel with the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of Trinity Church, Newport, officiating. The event will be a very important one socially and in naval circles, as the bride is the daughter of the commanding officer of the battleship Indiana and the groom a naval officer as well. The maid of honor will be Miss Neville Taylor, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids Miss Frances Eddy of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Miss Virginia Evans, cousin of the bride, and Miss Mildred Merrick of Washington; Miss Emily M. Taylor of Augusta, Me., and Miss Emily N. Taylor of Poughkeepsie, cousins of the bride. The best man is Surgeon E. M. Shipp of the navy, and the ushers Roger Taylor and Frederick Taylor, brothers of the bride; Lieut. Volney Chase of the navy, a brother of the groom; Lieuts. Ritter and Victor Blue, and Paymoster F. T. Arms of the navy.

W. K. Vanderbilt, who returned from New York a few days ago, will remain on his yacht Vallant in Newport Harbor until Sept. 20, and then will take the yacht to New York for overhauling. It is generally believed that Mr. Vanderbilt will take the Vallant to Europe for the Winter.

The revival of the report that W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., would build here has been contradicted.

Cards are being sent out by the owners of yachts to their friends to witness the first of the races between the Columbia and Defender Saturday next. The Sultana, Vallant, Narada, Josephine, Electra, and Corsair will take out large parties of guests.

Casino registers include Frederick Bronson, Sydney J. Smith, E. P. Smith, the Rev. W. W. Battershall, Fernando Yznaga, and M. E. Jones.

The dinner-dance which Mrs. Potter Palmer will give at Beaulieu in honor of Prince Cantacuzene is set for Sept. 11, and Mrs. Palmer will entertain the ushers for the wedding of the Prince and Miss Grant at dinner on the evening of Sept. 23.

Mrs. Palmer entertained at both luncheon and dinner to-day.

The Earl of Yarmouth this evening announced the complete list of the chorus for the amateur performances to be given at the Casino next month, as follows: Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Miss Madeline Goddard, Miss Gray, Mrs. Ladenberg, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss L. Potter, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Messrs. F. W. Andrews, Jr., Prince Henri Decroy, Phoenix Ingraham, Clement Cleveland, Jr., Max Muller, F. Potter, Humphreys-Owen, J. Ellis Postlewaite, Ralph Pulitzer, William Post, Jr., L. White, and John Worden.

I. Townsend Burden of the Spouting Rock Beach Association has made a request to the Chief of Police for police protection at Bailey's Beach, as there has been of late many depredations committed there.

Ogden Mills entertained at luncheon this afternoon at Gooseberry Island.

Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey entertained at luncheon to-day.

Elbridge T. Gerry has returned from New York on the Electra, and it is understood will shortly sail for Europe with Mrs. Gerry.

Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman is entertaining Miss Cameron, daughter of Sir John Cameron.

Miss Mildred Merrick of Washington is the guest of Mrs. H. C. Taylor.

A fox hunt will be held by the cottagers next week in Jamestown.

The Rev. W. W. Battershall of Albany is the guest of Judge and John Clinton Gray.

Mrs. Joseph Burnett of New York is visiting among the cottagers.

Col. William Jay has gone to New York for a few days, and on his return will join Mrs. Jay, who is the guest of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and remain during the horse show.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind will remain at their cottage until October, when Mrs. Berwind will visit the Hot Springs and return to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. R Jay Hare Powell and family have gone to Litchfield, Conn., for the remainder of the season.

Miss Minor of New Orleans is visiting here.

Recent arrivals include Charles Graynor Clarke, Loring P. Hildreth, and W. V. S. Thorn of New York.

Harry Lehr's New Bracelet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—Harry Lehr, the wine agent and society man, who has for a number of years humored himself and excited the comment of people generally by wearing a silver bracelet on his right wrist, has appeared here during the past few days with a silver bracelet on his left ankle. He wears it over his silk hose, and it can be seen plainly whenever he sits on his hotel veranda or rides in the daily automobile parade along the fashionable driveways. The anklet is an old ornament for women in the East, but this is the first time that an American has appeared adorned by one.

Gold Certificates at Sub-Treasury.

Gold certificates amounting to $820,000 were received at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. Nearly all were the much-sought-after twenty-dollar notes, but there were a few thousand-dollar certificates. The entire lot was quickly distributed in exchange for gold coin or its equivalent. On Tuesday and yesterday the deposits against transfer orders for silver dollars for cotton crop moving aggregated $200,000.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. James Fitzgerald Feeley.

Dr. James Fitzgerald Feeley, chief surgeon and President of the

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1946.

In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperilling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.

Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.

Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.

Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No 120 Broadway.

New York, July 27, 1899.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.

To the holders of General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad:

The Master having continued until October 3d, 1899, the hearing for proving up bonds and other claims in New York City under the order of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio,

Notice is hereby given that all General Mortgage bonds of the COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY & HOCKING RAILROAD will be proved up by us, with claim of priority to other liens, if deposited on or before Oct. 2, 1899, with the NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway.

Dated New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
30 Broad St. New York.
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN,
902 Provident Bldg., Philadelphia.
JOS. F. RANDOLPH,
15 Broad St., New York.

PUBLICATION OF UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS by the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in accordance with Section No. 28, Article No. 1, Laws of 1892:

November 1st, 1885—Ewen Brothers.....$57.47
November 1st, 1889—Russell H. Monroe.... 66.29

William A. Sherman, Cashier of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in New York City, State, and County, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

City, County, and State of New York:
Sworn to before me this thirtieth day of August, 1899.
H. W. MACOMBER,
Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
au31-1awGwTh

COPPER
Stocks the Money Makers; Mexico the Country; Santa Rosalia the Mines.
Prospectus, Maps, etc.
ALLAN G. MACDONELL,
Mexican Investments, 63 Wall St., New York.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY H. COOK, }
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
CAPITAL $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company now owns 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,375,630 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.

Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, New York International Banking & Trust Co.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building, New York, August 16, 1899.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

111	1323	1811	2112	2339	2595	2842	3156
143	1426	1820	2162	2348	2605	2888	3162
157	1435	1838	2165	2367	2622	2902	3195
162	1469	1842	2196	2372	2633	2935	3216
168	1496	1897	2230	2391	2635	2976	3226
201	1516	1906	2253	2423	2680	2989	3229
339	1575	1929	2258	2459	2698	3001	3242
346	1626	1989	2362	2463	2705	3005	3280
377	1708	2004	2275	2487	2727	3052	
385	1728	2014	2278	2501	2731	3091	
411	1746	2051	2281	2523	2742	3122	
424	1759	2081	2325	2551	2786	3124	
470	1775	2092	2334	2556	2792	3143	

as the numbers of the ninety-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, in operation of the Sinking Fund, on November 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,000,000
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Is Legal Depositary for Court & Trust Funds.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities & Corporations.
Buys and sells Foreign Exchange.
Issues Commercial and Travellers' Credits Available in all parts of the world.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar & Transfer Agent.
Transacts a General Trust Business.

OFFICERS.

George W. Young.....President
Luther Kountze...Vice-President
James Timpson...2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull..3d Vice-President
Clark Williams.....Treasurer
William Elliot.....Secretary
Richard M. Hurd....Asst. Secretary
Calvert Brewer.....Asst. Treasurer
Alexander Phillips. Man'g For'n Dept

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton, Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair, Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke, Richard A. McCurdy,
Charles D. Dickey, Theodore Morford,
William P. Dixon, Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss, Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, Jr., James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson, Eben B. Thomas,
George W. Young.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., 66 BROADWAY.
OFFERS ITS SERVICES IN THE MATTER OF
Taking entire charge of Mortgages on Real Estate,
Collecting interest, paying the taxes, and insuring buildings. Collecting Coupons and Dividends.
If Mortgages are paid off proceeds will be reinvested or held subject to check.
And all Trusts accepted in conformity with the laws of any State or of U. S.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-Presdt.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Treas.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage 5% Bonds of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company:

Default having been made in the payment of the interest coupon due May 1st, 1899, on the above bonds, the owners of a majority of said bonds have requested the undersigned, acting as a Committee, to take such proceedings as shall seem necessary for the full protection of themselves and such other holders of said bonds as may join with them.

The Guaranty Trust Company, No. 30 Nassau St., New York City, will act as depositary, and will issue negotiable receipts to depositors.

All deposits must be made on or before Sept. 15th, 1899.

Copies of said agreement may be obtained from said Trust Company, or upon application to counsel to the Committee.

Dated New York, Aug 10, 1899.

WILLIAM L. BULL,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Counsel, 32 Liberty St., New York.

FINANCIAL.

Plowing With Split Sticks

It is probably a truth without exception that every discovery and every invention since the world began has had its skeptics and its scoffers. The lot of both discoverer and inventor has been the same through all history. Had the pessimists had their way, all mankind would today be cave dwellers, and plowing (if they plowed at all) with the split sticks of the ancient Egyptians. No advance in civilization, no improvement or new convenience ever received the approval of a pessimist—or ever will.

There is a difference between the discoverer and the inventor. A scientist seeks the cause of a certain result; when he discovers it other scientists follow it up, study it, experiment with it, merely as a matter of research, to learn all the phases of the principle in nature which produces this particular effect. Eventually another man, with a different kind of gift, comes along, examines the principle, studies its action, does some more experimenting in his own peculiar line, thinks of it all his waking hours, dreams of it when asleep, and finally invents a way in which the scientist's discovery may be utilized to the benefit and profit of mankind.

It is almost invariably a long road from the discovery to the invention, and a very silent road, too, as far as the great public is concerned; few know of the labor until success is achieved. Franklin with a kite and a key discovered electricity, but it remained for a Morse to build the telegraph, for Cyrus Field to lay the Atlantic cable, for Edison to construct the incandescent, and Bell to carry the voice a thousand miles.

Suppose the skeptics and the scoffers had prevailed, what would it have benefited mankind today that Watts conceived the steam engine or Morse the telegraph key; that Field knew he could send messages under the ocean, that Edison thought out the arc light, or Bell was positive he could talk over a wire as well as face to face? None of these men received encouragement from the carpers and cynics, who would rather continue to plow with split sticks because their ancestors did. "The thing cannot be done," "The inventors are crazy," "Those who put their money into such Arabian Nights schemes will lose it," and much more to the same effect. (But how those same carpers and cynics would be pleased to-day to-have a few shares of stock in the telegraph, the cable, the electric light, or the Bell telephone.)

LIQUID AIR.

Seventy-five years ago Faraday liquefied chlorin. Over 50 years later Wroblewsky and Olzewski liquefied air at Cracow (or perhaps it was Pictet and Cailletet;) but their discovery of liquid air availed mankind nothing until the inventor had brought to bear upon it his powers of study and concentration, his ingenuity in experiment, and his tireless industry in devising machinery and methods which should make a useless discovery useful by bringing the cost of liquid air down to a commercial basis and making its control a possibility.

To-day there are many concerns making liquid air and many men experimenting to make it of value, but no claim of an exclusive right to make liquid air can be maintained. There are exclusive rights to certain ways of making it; there are exclusive rights to certain ways of making use of it. The most valuable of these rights are those belonging to the Liquid Air Power & Automobile Co., which exclusively controls the inventions of George Code, Hans Knudsen and Milton Chase for manufacturing liquid air and using it as power; **the claims to these rights can and will be maintained.** No other successful methods have been devised for the use of liquid air as a motor save those controlled by this company, which is therefore the first to make liquid air of its full commercial value to mankind. Its methods of use and control of the wonderful power of liquid air mean economy, with added effectiveness, in all branches of manufacture and transportation. They mean added effectiveness because of the greater pressure derivable from the great expansive force of liquid air; they mean economy because the lightness of the appliances required saves much expense in the construction and wear and tear of buildings used for manufacture, and of vehicles of all kinds. (Our Peerless No. 1 Automobile carriage weighs less than 300 lbs. when fully equipped for a 100 mile trip, while the lightest electric vehicle made weighs over 900 lbs. and will run but 25 or 30 miles.)

Is the control and ownership of such methods worth anything? We think so; and we believe this company is going to be the greatest money maker the world ever saw—that its stock will be worth hundreds of dollars per share. But, then, we have seen the processes in actual operation, and the doubters have not. Those who come and examine the methods become as enthusiastic as we ourselves, and go away convinced that this is no dream or vision, no "mystery of the spheres," but an actual business invention, demonstrated in very tangible steel and aluminum form. It would take years to convince all the pessimists, and we have not the time to spare; we hope rather by devoting our time exclusively to our business of manufacturing liquid air, and demonstrating its practical use for all kinds of propulsion, to make this enterprise a richly paying one to all our stockholders as well as to ourselves, and we expect in a very short time to be recognized as one of the most substantial and money making corporations in this or any other country. We have every reason to expect it, and we shall be pleased at all times to explain these reasons in the utmost detail to all who contemplate interesting themselves with us.

The LIQUID AIR POWER & AUTOMOBILE COMPANY has been organized with a capital of $5,000,000, in 500,000 shares at $10 par value, full paid and non-assessable, for the manufacture, sale, and use of liquid air under the above rights. Its officers and Directors are EDWIN PLANTA, President; HANS KNUDSEN, Vice President; THOMAS SEWALL, Secretary and Treasurer; GEORGE CODE and MILTON CHASE; executive offices, as below; factory, Cambridge; laboratories, Boston and Haverhill; depositories, Metropolitan National Bank and Eliot National Bank, Boston.

We have just purchased in Cambridge, Mass., a five-story brick factory, 50x200, covering over an acre of floor space, where we shall make liquid air, build automobiles and various other machines to be driven by liquid air; and we expect, furthermore, at a very early day to be compelled to extend even this spacious home for our business. The building has been equipped with a 100-horse power engine, two 50-horse power boilers, pumps, shafting, belting, water tanks, &c., the building and equipment representing an investment of over $100,000. We shall be ready to deliver Peerless Automobiles within a few weeks. The advance orders demonstrate that we shall be able to sell these machines at a very large profit as fast as it is possible to finish them.

For the purpose of more rapidly advancing the company's operations, we are selling

60,000 SHARES
Of our capital stock at
$3.00 PER SHARE,

and we believe it the best investment ever offered in the history of finance.

Make checks payable to the order of THOMAS SEWALL, Treasurer.

We have prepared a little pamphlet containing detailed and illustrated descriptions of our methods of using liquid air as power, and will mail it to any address on request, or it may be obtained by calling in person at our office as below.

We court the most careful investigation of our inventions by all who contemplate investment and would like to share in the tremendous dividends that this company will surely pay.

Send for Prospectus.
LIQUID AIR POWER & AUTOMOBILE CO.,
186 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGIE REED GOLD MINING COMPANY,
Located in the famous
"REPUBLIC GOLD MINING CAMP,"
WASHINGTON.
40,000 Shares
are now offered at
30c. PER SHARE.

It is a question of only a short time before this stock will be worth $1 per share and will be paying at least 2c. per share per month in dividends.

Send for Prospectus.

GRAHAM, GARRETT & CO.,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Virginia Deferred Certificates.

THE WEST VIRGINIA DEBT SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the Advisory Board, having recommended the Plan of Settlement formulated by the Committee, copies thereof may be obtained without cost from Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., New York, or from Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman;
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CLARENCE CARY,
R. P. CHEW,
VIRGINIUS NEWTON,
Committee.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1899, the same to be paid September 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

On September 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, August 29, 1899.

A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) PER SHARE on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York City, on and after October 2d, 1899, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business September 9th, 1899.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will close for the purposes of this dividend at the close of business on September 9th, 1899, and will be reopened on October 11th, 1899, unless remaining further closed for the purposes of the special or annual meeting of stockholders to be held October 9th and 10th, 1899, respectively.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
NON-CUMULATIVE INCOME 4 BONDS.

COUPONS NO. 3, DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1899, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity (at the rate of 5%) upon presentation at the office of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, BOSTON, or at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 65 Cedar Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
New York, August 15, 1899.

A dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared payable at the fiscal agency of the company, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after September 1, 1899, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business August 19, 1899.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close for that purpose on August 19, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., September 8, 1899. ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Coupons due September 1, 1899, from First Mortgage Five per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after September 1, 1899, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

NATIONAL GRAM-O-PHONE CORPORATION, 23d Consecutive (One Per Cent.) Monthly Dividend. The Board of Directors of the above-named Corporation has declared the regular monthly dividend (Number 23) of one per cent. on its capital stock, payable Sept. 15th. Transfer books close from Sept. 5th to 15th, inclusive.

O. D. LA DOW, Secretary.

New York, Aug. 29, 1899.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY
1st Mtge. and Collateral Trust 5% Gold Bonds,

Coupons due Sept. 1st, 1899, from the above bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the offices of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., New York, and Messrs. Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore. T. H. GIVEN, Treasurer.

West Side Construction Co.,
32 Nassau St., New York, August 30th, 1899.

A cash dividend of FOUR DOLLARS PER SHARE on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable at this office on and after September 5th, 1899. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, Sept. 1st, 1899, and reopened on the 5th day of Sept, 1899. F. S. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City, upon presentation.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y Co.,
45 Wall Street, New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

Coupons of the MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY OF TEXAS maturing Sept. 1st, 1899, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice President and Treasurer.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company.

The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company have declared an extra dividend of $1 PER SHARE, ($80,000,) payable at the New York office of the Company on Sept. 27th, 1899. Books close Sept. 16th and reopen Sept. 27th, 1899.

STANLEY GIFFORD, Treasurer.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons of the General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of this Company, due Sept. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date, at the Union Trust Co. of New York. J. H. HOCART, Asst. Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St Louis Mo., August 23, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as this company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000,) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.

For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 20th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1899.

By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Special Meeting of Stockholders.
To the Stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company at Salt Lake City, in the State of Utah, on Monday, the 9th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposed amendment of the articles of association of the Company, increasing its preferred capital stock by the amount of $25,000,000, and its common capital stock by the amount of $7,718,600, and of authorizing the issue and use of such additional stock, and of taking all suitable action in that behalf.

The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 9th, 1899, and will be reopened on the 11th day of October, 1899, or in the event of any adjournment of said meeting or of the annual meeting of stockholders to be held on October 10th, 1899, then on the day following the date of the last of any such adjourned meetings.

Dated August 30th, 1899.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on TUESDAY, October 10th, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of fifteen Directors of the company, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 9th, 1899, and will be reopened on the 11th day of October, 1899, or in the event of any adjournment of said meeting, or of the special meeting of stockholders to be held on October 9th, 1899, then on the day following the date of the last of any such adjourned meetings. ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Dated August 30th, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETing of the stockholders of the Union Ice Company will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 159 West 24th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to be then submitted that such corporation be forthwith dissolved pursuant to Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law.

Dated New York, August 21st, 1899.

F. B. ASPINWALL, Secretary.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The money market is slightly firmer, though no special change in rates is yet noted. Money is in good supply, though the demand shows signs of increasing.

Interest in the local market this morning in point of transactions centred in Cochiti and Bonanza. The former sold up 1⅛ to 18 on "pool" operations, and the latter sold off ½ to 1⅞ on talk that the option would not be exercised. It opened at 2, off ⅝, and further declined to 1¾, then rallied to 2. Neither the buying nor selling had any special significance.

Bell Telephone sold up 10 to 365 on prospects of an early consummation of the long looked for telephone trade. An Exchange Building house had an order yesterday to buy 1,000 shares, which it was unable to fill. The White matter is awaiting the return of President Hudson from Europe. Massachusetts Electric Companies showed activity on what is declared to be investment buying. East Boston Land took another spurt, reaching 11¼, up 1⅝ from yesterday's closing. There was also considerable doing in Sugar, but aside from these specialties matters were quiet.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	9	9¼	O. Dominion.	35½	36
Allouez	3⅝	4	Oscoda	89	90
Arcadian	72	72¾	Parrot	52¼	53½
Arnold	14½	15	Pioneer	2⅜	3
Ash Bed	1¾	2	Quincy	159	160
Atlantic	27½	28	R. Island ...	1⅞	2
Baltic	25¾	26¼	Santa Fé	15¾	16
Bost. & C.C.	.25	.30	S. Ysabel ..	14	14½
Boston & M.	350	353	Shoe	37	37¼
Butte & Bost.	74½	76½	Tamarack ..	226	228
Centennial ..	25½	26¼	Utah Con. ..	43¼	44½
Franklin	20	21	Washington ..	1¾	2¼
Humboldt	2¾	3	White Knob.	11	13
Isle Royale..	..	51	Winona	11	11¾
Mohawk	22¾	23¾	Wolverine ..	46½	47
Old Colony..	10	10½			

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A. ..	271	..	Fitchburg pf.	118	119
Boston & L.	240	..	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Boston & P.	302	..	N. Y. & N. 6s	112¾	..
Boston El ..	110½	111	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bost. Gas 5s.	87	..	E. 7s	117	..
C. Mass. pf.	65	..	West End ...	95	..

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	362½	363	Mex. Tel	..	5⅝
C. Stk. Yds.	143½	145½	N. E. Tel...	143	..
Dom. Coal ..	53¼	54	U. S. Oil....	50	50¼
D. Coal pf...	..	118	West. Elec ..	..	49½
Erie Tel	103½	104½	W. Elec. pf.	..	69
Lam. Store..	36	37			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The features of today's market were Union Traction and Metropolitan Elevated. The Union Traction common stock opened at 35, and with a rush to buy went to 37, closing at 36⅞. At the same time the preferred advanced from 86¾ to 87¾, closing at 87¾. Metropolitan preferred, which has been selling around 60 for some time, and which closed at 60½ yesterday, opened to-day at 61 and went to 62½ with a sudden jerk, closing at 62¼. Its trust certificates closed at 16¼, which was a fractional gain, and the bonds sold for 95⅞ to 95⅞. Union Elevated Railway Company advanced from 82 to 84¾, closing at 84. The bonds brought 110. The advance in Union Loop and Metropolitan was caused by rumors that negotiations had been opened with a view to bringing about a consolidation of elevated properties in this city. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	33
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	76
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	136
National Biscuit Co. com	47⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf.	99½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	23½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	12½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	3
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	19
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	30
North Chicago Street R. R.	241
West Chicago Street R. R.	119¼
South Side Elevated R. R.	98½
Lake Street Elevated R. R.	17⅞

Canadian Pacific Railway Company has decided to build sity-five miles of railway as an addition to its Crow's Nest Branch, so that the mine of the Copper Company may be reached without delay. It is said the work will be completed in three weeks, and it is expected the company will begin the regular shipment of ore within a month.

The properties of the company are located near Greenwood, within seven miles of the United States boundary, and not only are there several thousand tons of ore on the dump, but a great amount is in sight. It is stated that the average ore runs from $5 to $7 in gold, about 5 per cent. in copper, and from two to six ounces in silver.

MINERS ARE PROSPEROUS.

Miners in the West are sharing in the general prosperity which has come upon the country. That this is so is simply borne out by the statements of Barton Sewell, Vice President of the American Smelting and Refining Company, which recently consolidated all the smelters except one in the Rocky Mountain district.

"The outlook in our business," said Mr. Sewell, "is better than we have anticipated at any time since the formation of the company. It seems to be an extra year in the mining business. There is an abundance of ore; and two of our plants which we had closed down in the belief that we would not have enough ore have been put in operation again. The result is that all our plants are now running at their fullest capacity.

"One of the advantages of the consolidation which has taken place of all the competing smelters in the Rocky Mountain region is that we have been able to control the price of lead and largely influence the price of silver and copper. Before consolidation, the various establishments, by selling separately, tended to put prices below reasonable limits, particularly when the market was weak and there was little demand. Now, when the market is weak, we are not such free sellers and can afford to wait for a rest. Especially is this true in the case of lead. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that we have not increased our smelting charges.

"As to the question of production, the output of silver is practically the same as last year, or perhaps, 5 per cent. more. The increase of gold is materially larger—fully 10 per cent. The increase of lead is also about 10 per cent., while there will be an increase in the production of copper. Consumption, however, easily keeps pace with production. For instance, in the case of pig lead, the demand is 25 per cent. greater than it has been.

"As to the probability of any variation in the price of silver, I do not think there will be any. The market since April 1 has been wonderfully steady, and the variation has been nothing to speak of—not more at any time than one or two cents an ounce. There has, by the way, been an increased demand for silver from Russia and China, due to the building of the new railway there, and it is not improbable that that demand will continue for some time. There has, however, not been so great a demand from India as in times past.

"In regard to our recent labor troubles in Colorado they have all been satisfactorily adjusted—and to our entire satisfaction. We had all the mine owners in Colorado with us and we won our fight. Their interest was our interest. As a result, we shall not be obliged to pay on a ten or twelve hour basis for an eight-hour day's work. The result is that mining operations in that State have been put upon a sound basis, and I believe the general prosperity of the State will be immeasurably helped. Money is easy there, times are good, and the outlook is most promising."

IRON TRADE MARVELS.

The only changes showing in the iron market and in general mineral and metal production are changes which more and more reflect current phenomenal business activity. In review of current conditions The Iron Age will say to-day:

Pig iron continues to be the leading line in the attention of the trade. Very large sales of Southern irons, notably forge and basic, have been made for delivery during the second half. Chicago, Pittsburg, and Eastern Pennsylvania are participating in the movement. It has caused a further advance, the sales being made on rising figures from $15.50 up as high as $16 for No. 2. Some of the large consolidations have been buying, and yet it is known that a considerable share of their requirements is still uncovered. Eastern cast-iron pipe makers have also bought, taking about 15,000 tons for delivery during the first half of 1900. In Eastern Pennsylvania one steel concern has purchased the run of two furnaces for the year of basic pig, on the basis of paying the price of No. 1 foundry.

In the Pittsburg district, besides the sales of Southern iron, there have been some purchases of Bessemer pig. The report is revived that at an early date a leading steel interest will be forced to cover a shortage.

The continued advance in pig iron and the eagerness to contract for 1900 delivery are beginning to tell on the views of sellers as to prices of steel and finished materials for next year. So far as we can learn very little has been done thus far in steel billets for 1900. Present prices are not a criterion, since they represent forced purchases, but the current of events in pig iron seems to point unmistakably toward higher prices than those talked of some time since.

The recent sales of steel rails furnish an indication, but even now some railmakers, notably those in the West, talk higher prices than $30 at mill. This would indicate about $28 and $30 for billets, East and West, for 1900.

In finished material advances are being made all along the line in rapid succession. Structural material, which is the only large line controlled by an association and which had been held back for many weeks, has now been advanced $5 per net ton. Plates have had another rise. Bars have stiffened. Tool steel has been put up to 7 cents for common grades. The plate has been advanced 27½ cents per box.

Importers have had a number of inquiries for material. There have been some sales of foreign ore, and it looks as though some business might be done in steel billets. There has been considerable talk of importing steel plates, and English advices continue to talk of lots of 10,000 tons and upward. We have been quite unable to trace any such quantities, the largest single lot bought during the last month being one of about 1,000 tons in order to secure prompt delivery, when the American mills could not promise it.

As a matter of fact, aside from prices, it turns out that foreign makers can rarely promise better time than the domestic mills, and it is only when it is to be used for export work under the drawback system that foreign material has much of a chance. American manufacturers will generally study this phase more thoroughly than heretofore. We understand that in tin plate there have been considerable purchases on this account lately.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER.

The American Hide and Leather Company—Upper Leather Trust—which was incorporated in New Jersey on Tuesday with a capital of $35,000,000, will merge twenty-four concerns, including the following: Joseph Hecht & Sons, hide merchants, New York; Hall, Haight & Co., New York and Boston; Stephen Dow & Co., Boston; Bernard & Friedman, Boston; J. P. Crane & Co., Woburn, Mass.; Watauga Tanning Company, Boston; M. Robson Leather Company, Salem, Mass.; W. N. Elsendrath & Co., Boston; William Beecher Leather Company, Milwaukee; White Brothers & Co., Boston; Buswell, Hubbard & Co., Boston; Middlesex Leather Company, Boston; Alley Brothers & Co., Boston; Lambeau Leather Company, Chicago; William Tidd & Co., Boston; C. T. Roenitz Leather Company, Sheboygan, Wis.; James Skinner Leather Company, Boston; J. S. Barnet & Brothers, New York and Boston; Fred Rueping Leather Company, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Grey, Clark & Engel, Chicago; Walker-Oakley Company, Chicago; H. C. Moffat, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. C. Cottle & Co., Boston; E. Cummings & Co., Boston; J. B. Weed & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; John Blake, Ellenville, N. Y.; and B. F. Thompson & Co., Boston.

The sales of the interests to be consolidated amounted last year to $24,000,000 with an average profit of 10 per cent. The capitalization will be equally divided into common and 7 per cent. commutation preferred stock, of which $14,000,000 preferred and $12,000,000 common will be issued. Funded debt to the amount of $10,000,000, first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, has been authorized. Of this about $8,000,000 will be put out. All the bond issue has been oversubscribed. These will be Prudential treasury reserves, and the company will start with a working capital of $3,000,000. Officers will be elected next Tuesday. When the company is well launched Thomas J. Ryan, its promoter, will attend to the formation of the Shoe Trust with a capitalization of $125,000,000 and a fusion of about 100 large interests.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

London market rallies on better feeling in regard to outcome of the Transvaal question.

Plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf to be issued shortly by the New York committee.

Price of anthracite coal advanced 25 cents per ton at all points except at tidewater. Price at tidewater points to be advanced about Oct. 1.

Organization of the Distilling Company of America completed by the election of Directors and officers.

Bullion amounting to £140,000 taken into the Bank of England on balance.

Report that dividend due in October on International Paper common will probably be passed.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4¼@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $154,764,183; balances, $9,420,318; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $913.

Money on call in London, 1¼@1⅝ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅛@3½ per cent. for short and 3 3-16@3¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83⅞@$4.83¾ for sixty days, $4.86⅛@$4.86¼ for demand, $4.86¼@$4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅛@5.21¼ less 1-16 for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅛@94 5-16 and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—55c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. St. Louis—40c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened with an all-round improvement. Rentes recovered on repurchases. Spanish 4s and Portuguese securities were firmer. Rio Tintos advanced in sympathy with the movement in copper. Kafirs regained a portion of their losses in expectation of a peacful settlement of the Transvaal difficulty, in spite of contradictory reports in regard to the crisis.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—On the Boerse to-day private discount rates were harder and advanced to 4⅝. Business was dull, owing to apprehensions that in the event of an Anglo-Transvaal war money would become harder everywhere. Americans were weak, in sympathy with the New York market, but subsequently improved. Canadian Pacifics were steady.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 30.—Prices were steady on the Boerse to-day, but afterward reacted slightly. The transactions were immaterial.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—On the Boerse here to-day prices were firm.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—American securities after a steady opening fluctuated somewhat and then improved on Germany buying and a more bouyant feeling. The final tone was firm and the demand moderate.

Consols for money, 105⅝; consols for the account, (October,) 106 1-16; Atchison, 23½; Canadian, 99⅞; St. Paul, 137⅝; Illinois Central, 110; Louisville, 83¾; Union Pacific preferred, 81¾; New York Central, 142; Erie, 14⅞; Pennsylvania, 60⅝; Reading, 11⅜; Erie first preferred, 40¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 79; Grand Trunk, 8¼; Anaconda, 11½.

Money, 1¼@1¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅛@3¼ per cent. and for three months' bills, 3 3-16@3¼ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 58⅝.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day £140,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.50; Madrid, 23.15; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.50.

Bar silver closed weak at 27⅛d per ounce.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities was dull yesterday, and was characterized by some irregularity. A good proportion of the day's business was done by traders. The bidding and offering were at times lively, but the amount of stock that actually changed hands was a moderate one.

Otis Elevator enjoyed about as much activity as any issue, particularly in the morning's trading. A good many hundred shares of common and preferred found a market, and both classes closed firm. The common gained one-half of 1 point, closing at 37, after selling up to 37⅝. The preferred did not change, but was quoted finally at 101.

New Amsterdam Gas, both common and preferred, held its ground well yesterday, but showed no indications of regaining any of the ground it has lost in the last few days' trading. The market for it was moderately active. The preferred stock, which changed hands in private sale Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock at 57½, sold up to 57¾ yesterday, and closed at 57½, a net advance of one-half of 1 point. The common stock sold yesterday at 33¾ and closed strong. New Amsterdam Gas bonds had an extremely narrow market, and at one time were offered down to 101½. There was a prevalent impression on the curb in regard to New Amsterdam securities that the absence of any definite indication of an ending of the gas war had in the last few days induced a number of investors to unload.

Rubber Goods were less active yesterday than on Tuesday, but still had a fair share of the trading. The common closed without change at 35½, and the preferred went off ¼, closing at 88⅝. Royal Baking Powder preferred was one of the strong industrials, and was active as well. Par was paid for it in the morning, and again shortly before the close it sold at par. It closed at 99⅞, three-eighths of 1 point up.

Distilling Company of America, common and preferred, was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares. The demand for it was somewhat strengthened by the announcement in the course of the day of the perfecting of the list of officers of the company and the mention of influential names of men in control of it, while not new to the trading public, produced an evidently stimulative effect. The preferred sold freely at 60 and closed at 59⅞, a net gain of ⅛, with stock offered at 60¼. The common was finally quoted at 19¾, without change. American Air Power had a discouraging though unverified rumor to combat, John D. Crimmins being quoted as saying that air power had proved a failure on the Metropolitan traction system from the economic standpoint. Despite this ten shares of the stock sold at 72, a bid of 69 for it materialized, and it closed strong.

The strength of Union Steel and Chain, which has not been prominent in the curb market for the last few days, was pronounced yesterday, and attracted some attention. About 700 shares of it changed hands. The common sold at 30½ and closed at that figure, a net gain of 1½ points. The preferred was finally quoted at 70¾, after selling at that figure, a net gain of 1¾ points. According to an official of the company these gains were due "to the continued strength of the iron and steel business throughout the country" and the accumulation of new properties by the corporation.

The copper stocks were not much traded in yesterday. British Columbia Copper was as active as any, and sold up to 12. National Gramophone was inactive, but strong, closing at 84⅝, one-eighth of 1 point up. New England Transportation sold up to 10¼, and five shares of National Salt common sold at 47½. Two hundred shares of Bay State Gas sold at 1⅞. American Ginning gained a point, closing at 17, after 300 shares of it had sold at 16½.

Electric Vehicle common was firm, but the preferred was in almost no demand, only 114 being bid for it at the close. On its face this is a net decline of 9 points, but the statement is misleading, because the bid of 123 made for the stock at Tuesday's close was practically fictitious. The bidder had no order to buy at that figure, and bid when he felt safe in doing so.

Illinois Transportation was weak yesterday, and a supporting order to buy 1,000 shares of it at 49¾ was sent into the market near the close.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅞	2
New Amsterdam	33⅝	34
New Amsterdam pf.	57½	58¼
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101	101¾

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	27	28
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	78	80
American Wool Goods	26¾	27½
American Wool Goods pf.	83	84½
Beet Sugar	29	30
Beet Sugar pf.	78	80
Distilling Company of America	19¾	20
Distilling Company of America pf.	59⅝	60¼
Electric Axle Light & Power	7¼	7½
Electric Boat	20	23
Electric Boat pf.	40½	47
Havana Commercial	28½	29¼
Havana Commercial pf.	67½	68¼
International Power	70	75
International Pump	24½	25½
International Pump pf.	72½	73½
National Gramophone	84⅝	85⅝
National Salt	46	47½
National Salt pf.	75	76
Otis Elevator	37	38
Otis Elevator pf.	101	102¼
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99⅞	100¾
Rubber Goods Mfg.	35½	36
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	89¾	90½
Sloss-Sheffield subs	108	112
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	403	406
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	461	463
Union Steel & Chain	30½	30¾
Union Steel & Chain pf.	70¾	71½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅞

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	96¼	97
American Air Power	69	74
Asphalt Company of America	15	15⅝
British Columbia Copper	11⅜	11⅞
Chicago Alton subs	112½	112¾
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	93	97
Electric Vehicle	110	112
Electric Vehicle pf.	114	120
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	2	2½
Flemington Coal & Coke	24⅝	25¼
General Carriage	33¾	37
Illinois Transportation	4⅝	5¼
Markeen Copper	11½	12½
Mexican 5s	100	100⅝
New England Transportation	10⅛	10½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	91½	92¼
New York Gas & Electric 5s	108	108
New York Transportation	24	24¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	25
St. Louis subs	138	140
St. Louis common, when issued	32	34
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94½	95½
Tennessee Copper	19¾	20½
Trust Company of America	..	270
*Union Copper	25	30

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105¼
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	..	102
Buffalo Street Railway con.	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	110
Chicago Union Traction	36⅝	38½
Chicago Union Traction pf.	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	107	..
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	..
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	80	84
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	91
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26	27
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	95	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	190
North Jersey Street Railway	38	38⅝
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	95	..
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	38
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	44½
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	104	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36	39
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	95¾	96½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	56½	60
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	45⅞	34½
Union Ferry bonds	103⅞	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	79½	81
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107¼	108
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	16
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87¼	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	204½	207½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	106½
Denver Gas	41	42
Denver Gas bonds	87½	88½
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103	106
Lafayette Gas Co.	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	43	46
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	97	100
Mutual Gas of New York	260	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	29⅝	30½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	85⅜	87
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	48	50
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	97
St. Paul Gas stock	83	86
St. Paul Gas bonds	91	92
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	134	138
Standard Gas 1st	118	118
Syracuse Gas stock	5	13
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	..	80
Western Gas	100¾	102
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107½	109

Industrials.

American Ginning	17	18
American Typefounders'	50	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	20	22
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	55	60
Cramps' Shipyard	73	80
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf.	98	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	..	54
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	97
Hudson River Telephone	103	108
Lorillard Company pf.	116	117
Standard Coupler	34	38
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	182	185
Union Typewriter	..	55
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	29	30
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117	123
Worthington Pump pf.	121	123
	108	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	49	52½
Central & South American Tel.	114	117½
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
Universal Car Bearing	..	50

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$2,000 United States 5 per cent. registered bonds of 1904, 111 9-16.

$6,500 United States 4 per cent. registered bonds of 1907, 112¾.

$7,000 United States 4 per cent. registered bonds of 1925, 130¾.

52 shares Metropolitan National Bank of New York (68 per cent. paid in liquidation,) $100 each, $54 lot.

160 shares Howard Insurance Company of New York, (00½ per cent. paid in liquidation,) $18.

1,500 shares The Edison, Jr., Electric Light and Power Company of West Virginia, common, and 1,500 shares of the Edison, Jr., Electric Light and Power Company of West Virginia, preferred, $3,200.

25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 271.

25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 271.

50 shares Western National Bank, $100 each, 407.

25 shares Woodlawn Cemetery, 175.

75 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 160.

10 shares Guaranty Trust Company, $100 each, 660½.

$27,000 Detroit and Mackinac Railroad Company general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, 70¼.

$3,000 Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1936; coupons February, May, August, and November, 105⅝.

The firm also sold, by order of the receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Company, on an order entered in the Circuit Court of Nebraska, in the case of Oliver Ames, second, and others vs. the Union Pacific Railway Company and others, the interests of the railway company and the receivers in various properties and rights. The sale realized about $700,000. The principal lots were:

$83,000 Leavenworth Depot and Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, $50,400.

$30,000 Northern Pacific Terminal Company 6 per cent. bonds, held by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., subject to the terms of the order made herein on April 4, 1898, which order may be inspected at the office of the receivers, $40,000.

$145,000 Union Pacific Railway Company Omaha Bridge renewal 5 per cent. bonds, Reorganization Committee certificate, $181,250.

A certain book account or claim of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, amounting on the face of the account to $3,969.47, including the claims of the receivers, as receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Company, against said Missouri Pacific Railway Company, $41,834.74.

A certain book account or claim of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Omaha Belt Railway Company, amounting on its face to $27,301.01, including the claims of the receivers, as receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Company in this cause, against said Omaha Belt Railway Company, $13,680.57.

Certain terminal property known as the Spokane Union Depot property at Spokane, Washington, the title to which was acquired by the undersigned as receivers under an order entered in this proceeding on April 5, 1899, together with such additions as have been made to said property, and $473,000 in bonds of the Union Depot Company of Spokane Falls, which bonds have been so stamped as to show the application of the sums paid thereon under a decree of foreclosure and sale affecting that property, and certain notes made by the Union Depot Company of Spokane Falls, the balance due on which, excluding interest, is $52,62, and a certain book account or claim of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Union Depot Company of Spokane Falls, amounting on its face to $20,791.87, $250,000.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend has been declared by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and announcements of the payment of coupons on bonds have been made by the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, the Philadelphia Company and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company, the details of which will be found in another column.

The North American Trust Company informs holders of general mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Valley Railroad that the Master has continued until Oct. 3 next the hearing for proving up bonds and other claims in New York, and that, therefore, all general mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad deposited with the Trust Company on or before Oct. 2 next will be proved with claim of priority to other liens.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	17¼	1,652	Am. Car & Foundry	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17¼	− ⅛
66	67	710	Am. Car & Found. pf.	67¼	67¼	66¼	66¼	− ½
43⅝	44	1,490	American Cotton Oil	43½	43⅞	43½	43¾	.....
93½	94½	185	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	− ⅝
153	158	70	American Express	156	156	156	156	.....
15⅜	16⅛	500	American Malting Co.	16	16	16	16	.....
5¾	6½	60	American Spirits Mfg.	5½	6	5½	6	.....
58⅜	58½	3,840	Am. Steel & Wire	57⅜	58½	57⅝	58½	+ ⅜
98¼	98¾	180	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	− ¼
156⅜	157	23,755	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	154⅝	157	154	157	+3⅛
119	121	36	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	119	119	119	119	.....
43¼	43½	1,275	American Tin Plate	43¼	43½	43	43½	+ ⅛
90¼	90½	90	Am. Tin Plate pf.	91	91	90⅝	90⅝	.....
129⅜	129½	21,710	American Tobacco	128½	129⅝	127¾	129⅜	+1
56⅛	56⅜	950	Anaconda	56¼	56¼	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
22⅜	22⅝	4,930	At., T. & S. F.	22⅜	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
66¼	66¾	20,560	At., T. & S. F. pf.	65¾	66¼	65½	66¼	+1
11⅝	12	310	American Linseed	11½	11½	11½	11½	− ⅝
53⅜	55	20	American Linseed pf.	55	55	53⅜	53⅜	.....
38⅞	39¼	1,650	American Steel Hoop	39	39¼	38⅝	39¼	+ ⅛
84	84½	880	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	84	84½	84	84½	+ ½
42¼	42⅝	933	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	42¾	43½	42½	42½	− ⅛
90½	90⅞	1,545	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	91	91½	90⅝	90⅝	+ ⅛
54⅜	55	425	Baltimore & Ohio	54½	54¾	54¼	54¾	+ ⅜
73⅝	74	900	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73⅝	74	73⅝	74	+ ⅛
107¼	107¼	48,525	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	105¾	107¼	105½	107¼	+2⅛
19¾	20	10	Brunswick City	19	19	19	19	.....
54	54¼	360	Canada Southern	54¼	54¼	53⅝	53⅝	− ⅜
59½	59¾	300	Central Pacific	58⅝	59	58⅝	59	+ ⅜
28⅞	29	5,620	Chesapeake & Ohio	28½	29¼	28½	28⅞	+ ⅛
51¼	55	500	Chicago Con. Traction	52	54¾	52	53	−1½
135⅞	136	4,304	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	135¼	136	135¼	135⅝	+ ¼
91⅜	91¼	1,000	Chi. & East. Ill.	90	91⅜	90	91⅜	+1⅜
16¼	16⅜	4,115	Chicago Great West.	16¼	16¾	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
83	84	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	83	83¼	83	83½	− ⅛
43	43⅜	1,300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	42½	43⅞	42	43⅜	+ ⅞
96⅝	96⅞	2,533	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	96¼	96⅞	96	96⅝	+ ⅝
40	41	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	41	41	41	41	.....
133¾	134	5,620	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	133½	133⅞	133½	133⅞	+ ½
165	165¼	510	Chicago & Northw.	165	165¼	165	165	.....
119⅛	119⅜	2,115	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	119⅛	119½	119⅛	119½	+ ⅜
56	56⅜	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	56½	56½	56½	56½	− ½
..	..	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	12	12	12	12	.....
180½	..	250	Cleveland & Pittsburg	180¾	180¾	180¾	180¾	+ ¾
2	2⅝	200	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	2⅜	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
116	116	2,425	Colorado Fuel & Iron	49½	51	49	50⅜	+1⅜
20	20¼	530	Colorado Midland pf.	20½	21	20½	20½	− ⅜
113	113	530	Colorado Southern	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
..	..	198	Col. Southern 1st pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	.....
94	94	68	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	.....
17	17	150	Col. & H. C. & Iron	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	− ⅛
84	87	6,830	Continental Tobacco	49	49¼	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
118	118	5,601	Continental Tobac. pf.	103	103½	100½	102¼	+ ¼
182½	184½	3,150	Consolidated Gas	182½	184½	180	184½	+2½
..	..	200	Consolidated Ice	39¾	40	39¾	40	+ ¼
122	122½	1,000	Del. & Hudson, ex div.	121¾	122	122	122	+ ¼
176¾	..	200	Del., Lack. & West.	176¾	177	176¾	177	+ ¾
23¼	23⅜	1,275	Denver & Rio Grande	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ⅜
77	77½	400	Denver & R. G. pf.	77¼	77⅜	77¼	77⅜	+ ⅜
..	..	400	Dul., S. S. & At.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
15	15½	200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15	15	15	15	− ⅛
14	14¼	822	Erie	14	14¼	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
38½	38⅝	..	Erie 1st pf.	38½	39	38½	39	+ ⅛
44⅞	45	..	Evans. & T. H.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
95	96	418	Evans. & T. H. pf.	95	96	95	96	+1
59½	61¾	24,250	Federal Steel	59½	61¾	59	61⅜	+ ⅛
82⅜	82⅞	2,220	Federal Steel pf.	82⅜	82⅞	82	82⅞	+ ⅞
..	..	100	Ft. Worth & R. G.	27	27

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Site Purchased for a New Warehouse —Other Dealings by Private Contract and at Auction.

Foley & Sniffin have sold for the Peyton estate to John E. Thrall the northeast corner of Washington and West Eleventh Streets, a plot 125 by 75, on which the buyer will erect an eleven-story fire-proof warehouse.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Patrick McMorrow to a client for occupancy, the combination studio and dwelling 467 Central Park West. This is the house which was planned and built by Olin L. Warner, the sculptor, and was occupied by him up to the time of his death. Mr. McMorrow acquired the property in part payment for the three apartment houses at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Central Park West, part of the Loyola block.

Isaac Levingson has sold for Simon Adler and Louis Lese to Louis Gilbert, a plot of four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 100 by 100.

William H. Taubert has bought the five lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, about 400 feet east of Willis Avenue.

Frank C. Sharrott has sold for R. J. Blake, the two five-story flats 604 and 606 Lenox Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 49.11 by 75.

Mr. Sharrott has also sold for Samuel K. Johnson, for about $48,000, the five-story flat 248 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 37.6 by 90 by 99.11.

Myer Hellman has sold to a client 254 West One Hundred and Second Street, four-story private dwelling.

W. D. Haynes & Co. have sold the house 2,160 Washington Avenue for Louis Gotthold to J. C. Zanderer; also, to George A. Hewitt for Ernest Weingeman 598 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

Francis B. Robert has sold for the Globe Realty Company the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 47 by 93 by 98, five-story apartment house, to an investor, for about $65,000; also, the northeast corner of Goerck and Rivington Streets, old buildings, 40 by 61, to David Cohen, on private terms.

It is reported that Oscar T. Mackey has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling at West Nineteenth Street, 18 by 100.8.

Alfred Seton, Jr., has sold for Charles E. Johnson the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 31 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 18.9 by 100.

William H. Daley has bought from Edward Regenhard the four unfinished flats on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 350 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, on a plot 108 by 112.6.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold, through William Seelegsberg, the old buildings 84 and 86 Charles Street, 37.6 by 95.

The same operators have sold to Jacob Sommer the old buildings 1,517 and 1,519 Third Avenue, on a plot 52 by 100.

Mr. Sommer has also bought for improvement the northwest corner of Delancey and Columbia Streets, old buildings on a plot 50 by 80.

Two mortgages for a total of $850,000 were recorded yesterday covering the buildings 580 and 582 Broadway, running through to Crosby Street, owned by Leopold Kaufman. By one Mrs. Kaufman mortgaged the property for $450,000 to the Mutual Life Insurance Company for five years at 4 per cent. interest, and by the other to Weil & Mayer for $400,000 for one month at the rate of 5 per cent.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

1575 Madison Av, s e corner of 125th St, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Lillie B. Lilienthal.....$20,300

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

338 and 340 West Fifty-sixth Street, 50 by 100.5, six-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to Joseph W. Welsh..... 78,900

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

2,154 Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to John A. McCarthy..... 23,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Thomas Allison, referee, 412 and 414 West End Avenue, southwest corner of Eighteenth Street, 60 by 125, eight-story apartment houses. Due on judgment, $59,812; subject to another mortgage for $73,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 312 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,572.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a one-story brick church, 89 by 102 by 120; Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity, owner; J. H. McGuire of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

De Milt Avenue, southeast corner of the New York and Harlem Railroad, for a two-story frame warehouse. 30 by 75; Josephine A. Kahrs, owner; W. F. Stickles, Mount Vernon, architect; cost, $1,800.

Southern Boulevard, west side, 60 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a one-story frame stable, 15 by 13; Catherine Blaesser of 680 Morris Avenue, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $200.

Avenue C, south side, 55 feet east of Tenth Street, Unionport, for a one-story frame stable, 20 by 16; John Dillon, premises, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Nos. 30 and 32 Moore Street, to two five-story brick warehouses; Lang & Co., lessees; William B. Tuthill of 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 157 East Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick shop; Ida O. Walter of 1,058 Dean Street, Brooklyn, owner; Albert E. Parfitt, architect; cost, $600.

No. 197 Browery, to a three-story brick shop and offices; Samuel Kempler of 65 Rivington Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $1,000.

Broadway, northwest corner of Seventy-sixth Street, to a five-story and basement brick and stone flat; Benjamin F. Romaine and wife, owners; A. Namur of 35 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 46 West Forty-fifth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Albert G. Hyde, owner; Ludlow & Valentine of 100 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,600.

Broadway, northwest corner of Murray Street, to Postal Telegraph Building, new store window; John W. Mackay of 611 Fifth Avenue, owner; Harding & Gooch, architects; cost, $500.

Nos. 47 West Forty-third Street and 44 West Forty-fourth Street, to a thirteen-story brick bachelor apartment house; estate of Frederick K. Billings, owner; C. E. Reid, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 980 and 984 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; Schaefer Brewing Company, owners; Henry Davidson, architect; cost, $300.

Fourth Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Thirty-second Street, to a one-story brick store; Morell estate, owner; Robert Glenn of 2,958 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $650.

No. 60 and 62 Nassau Street, to a five-story brick office building; Mrs. Arthur Timson, owner; Robert Dixon, architect; cost, $700.

Nos. 265 and 267 Broadway, to a five-story brick office building; the Orphan Asylum Society of 155 Broadway, owner; G. H. Streeton, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,982 and 1,984 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick tenement; Martin Gorsl of 213 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; A. H. Blankenstein of 122 East Ninety-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Plans for New West Side Church.

Architect Joseph H. McGuire submitted plans to the Building Department yesterday for the one-story brick and granite church to be erected on the north side of Eighty-second Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, by the Church of the Holy Trinity, of which the Rev. J. H. Bigley is rector. The edifice will occupy a plot 89 by 102, and will cost in the neighborhood of $40,000. A vault for the storing of the church's valuables will be built under the sidewalk along the entire front of the plot.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 30.

BANK ST, 73 to 77, and rear of 15 and 17 8th Av, 50x100; Abraham Levy to Elias Kempner $1

BOWERY, 231 and 233, 51.6x105.1x irregular; Emma F. and Harriet J. Strong to Robert Kelly 80,000

BUCHANAN PLACE, n s, 100 ft e of Grand Av, 25x100; George Lippmann to Paul Bultmann 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 221.10 ft n of 141st St, 17x76.11x17x75.9; Hamilton Terrace, e s, 328.4 ft n of 141st St, 18.6x84.7; Hamilton Terrace, e s, 346.10 ft n of 141st St, 18x85.10x18.1x84.7; Robert Kelly to Emma F. and Harriet J. Strong 72,000

LEWIS ST, w s, 125 ft n from s w corner of Lewis and Delancey Sts, 25x75; Helen Eichler to Samuel Eichler, ½ part. 1

MONROE ST, 62, 25x92; Eugene F. Brady, executor, &c., to Barnett Levy..... 11,750

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 19, s w corner of 151st St, 60x24.2; E. Russell Houghton to Frederick Schuck 1

SHERIFF ST, 42, 21.10x100; Josephine F. Clason to Abraham I. Bleistift..... 1

WESTCHESTER AV, 932 and 934, 83.5x24x80.2x91.1x51; Joseph Glass to Elias Feinberg 1

WEST HOUSTON ST, n s, 35.11 ft w of Hancock St, 78x100; Morris Fine and another to Samuel Bachner..... 120,000

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 89.2 ft w of Wales Av, 51.6x83.5x irregular; Simon Danzig and another to Joseph Glass.... 100

2D AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 104th St, 25x75; Valentine Gilfrich to Albert Rothermel ..... Exch.

8th Av, (being 17 Abingdon Square,) 22x84.9x11.11, and 21x93; Hyman Marks to Abraham Levy 1

8TH Av, (being 19 Abingdon Square,) 22x104.8x irregular, 8th Av, (being 15 Abingdon Square,) 23x98x irregular; Bank St, 73 to 77, 50x90.4; Mary A. Harriot to Abraham Levy 1

14TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 50x206.6 to 15th St; Hugh O'Reilly and others, trustees, &c., to Mary A. Stange and others 52,400

19TH ST, 134 and 136 West, 45.4x irregular; Louis Levy to Edward Jansen.. 1

35TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 20.10x98.9; Mabel Janin to Sarah C. Goodhue 48,750

82D ST, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 26 x102.2; John H. Balken and others to Aimee A. Keyes, rerecorded..... 67,000

96TH ST, s s, 206.8 ft e of 3d Av, 96.6x100.8; John B. Cole to William Woodhouse, (confirmation deed)..... 1

128TH ST, 146 to 150 West, 50x99.11; Hester Bates, executrix, &c., to Wooster B. Taylor, (correction deed, &c.)..... 1

148TH ST, s e corner of Bergen Av, 16.10x100x61.7x106.9; Albert Rothermel to Valentine and Angelica Gilfrich..... 1

167TH ST, n w corner of Tinton Av, 16.8 x80.6; Maria Wullen to Franz J. and Josephine Grimm..... 4,000

Recorded Leases.

PITTELLI, Frank, to Antonio Masucci; 303 and 305 East 71st St, 9 5-12 years.... 3,000

MURPHY, Mary R., and Rebecca O'Brien to Edward Collins; 40 Madison St, 5 years 1,200

QUACKENBUSH, Lambert S., and Abraham C. to Claus H. Hinck; 104th St, s s, 513 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.11, 10 years..... $600 to 800

THE CENTRAL SPAR VEREIN OF New York to William Buess; 312 to 316 East 95th St, part of first and all of second floor, 20 years 2,700

THE MAYOR, &c., to Pacific Mail Steamship Company; Pier (new) 34, North River, with 75 ft of bulkhead north of and adjoining and 75 ft s of and adjoining said pier, 10 years..... 55,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BULTMANN, Paul, to George Lippmann; Buchanan Place, n s, 100 ft e of Grand Av, installments $600

BIRNS, Elizabeth H., to Dollar Savings Bank, 163d St, n s, 195 ft w of Elton Av, 1 year 5,000

BLEISTIFT, Abraham I., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 42 Sheriff St, 1 year..... 10,000

BERGS, Charles L., to Frederick L. Haug; 1,046 2d Av, 1 year..... 1,000

CARHART, Irene L., to John Bodine; 321 Lexington Av, 2 years..... 1,000

CORNEY, Mary F. N. and Robert B., to Grace E. Glaze; 125th St, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years..... 17,000

DYETT, Margaret P., and Martha A. Boschen to Greenwich Savings Bank; 353 West 42d St, 5 years..... 12,000

DYETT, Margaret P. or Margarite P., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 87th St, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 5 years.... 23,000

GRIMM, Franz J. and Josephine, to Maria Wullen; 167th St, n w corner of Tinton Av, 2 years..... 2,000

GILFRICH, Valentine and Angelica, to Albert Rothermel; 148th St, s e corner of Bergen Av, 2 years..... 4,500

GLASS, Joseph, to Simon Danzig and another; 934 Westchester Av, 1½ years.. 1,750

GLASS, Joseph, to Simon Danzig and another; 932 Westchester Av, 1½ years.... 1,750

HARVEY, William, to Star Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Bathgate Av, s w corner of 181st St, installments. 6,000

HICKS, Margaret, and others to Daniel E. Ford; Webster Av, e s, part of Lot 140, map of Mount Hope, 25x120, 3 years 1,200

JONES, William G., to William A. Wheelock; 158th St, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 25x199.10 to 159th St, 1 year..... 2,000

KEMPNER, Elias, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; Bank St, n s, 100 ft e of Bleecker St, 1 year..... 18,000

KARSTEN, Peter and Rebecca, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 106th St, s w corner of Park Av, 4½ years..... 12,000

KAUFMAN, Leopold, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 580 to 582 Broadway, 51x199.3 to Crosby St, 5 years..... 450,000

KAUFMAN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 580 to 582 Broadway, 51x199.3 to Crosby St, 1 month..... 400,000

KELLY, Robert, to John O. Baker; 231 and 233 Bowery, demand..... 9,956

KILPATRICK, James, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 93d St, n s, 74 ft e of Madison Av, 2 years..... 80,000

LEVY, Barnett, to Emilie J. Murray; 62 Monroe St, ½ year..... 8,000

LAVELLE, Catherine A., to Sigmund Cohn; Clinton Av, w s, 486.3 ft s of Jefferson Place, 3 years..... 6,000

LAVELLE, Catherine A., to Victor Gerhards; Clinton Av, w s, 486.3 ft s of Jefferson Place, 1 year..... 500

LEVY, Abraham, to Elizabeth F. Croker; 8th Av, or Abingdon Squqare, s e s, 97.6 ft n e of Bleecker St, 1 year..... 10,000

LEVY, Abraham, to Elizabeth F. Croker; 8th Av, or Abingdn Square, s e s, 142.7 ft n e of Bleecker St, 1 year..... 10,000

LEVY, Abraham, to Elizabeth F. Croker; 8th Av, s e s, 106.7 ft s w of 12th St, 1 year..... 10,000

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Maria Thompson; 164th St, s s, 77.6 ft e of the Boston Road, 1 year..... 7,000

MANGLES, Henry, Jr., to William O. Moore and others, executors, &c.; 125th St, s s, 265 ft e of 4th Av, widened, 2 years..... 1,000

McCANN, Margaret E., to William H. Steinkamp; 148th St, n s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 600

ROSENTHAL, Moses, to Saul Lipski; all title to the estates of Harris and Hannah Rosenthal, demand..... 1,000

SCHMIDEL, Charles R., to Edward Miltenberger; 16th St, s s, 143.6 ft e of 8th Av, leasehold, 5 years..... 14,000

TAYLOR, Adelia M. and Wooster B., to Elizabeth P. Pegg; 146 to 150 West 128th St, 2 years 3,539

WILLIAMS, Benjamin A., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 94th St, s s, 87.9 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years... 33,000

WILLIAMS, Benjamin A., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 94th St, s s, 106.9 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years.. 30,000

WILLIAMS, Benjamin A., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 94th St, s s, 125.9 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years.. 32,000

WILLIAMS, Benjamin A., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 94th St, s s, 114.9 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years.. 35,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY to Herbert Parsons, (assigns two mortgages)..$50,868

LEVKMAN, Fannie R., and others, executors, &c., to Katharine Armeny..... 2,000

HENDRICKS, Joshua, executor, &c., to Harmon W. Hendricks..... 3,031

HENDRICKS, Joshua, executor, &c., to Harmon W. Hendricks..... 5,052

OLSSON, Andrew, to Charlotte Hastorf.. 4,500

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 23,500

RENWICK, William H., and others, trustees, to Francis L. Loring..... 26,178

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 142d St, 75x100; John J. Brady against O. Dickinson, owner and contractor..... $1,040

BROADWAY, or TERRACE VIEW AV, e s, stands from 225th St, 500x116; Stephen Toth against Adelaide A. Yeandle, owner; W. H. Yeandle, contractor 67

CRESTON AV, w s, 300 ft n of 181st St, 25x100; David R. Bolster against T. Sattler, owner and contractor..... 360

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 94.10 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100; G. B. Raymond & Co. against Mrs. Frank B. Walker, owner; Julius Mueller, contractor..... 109

UNION AV, w s, 200 ft s of Boston Av, 50x150; Jacob Doepp against George Spamer, owner and contractor..... 77

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 174th St, 50x90; Thomas G. Holland against Joseph Vegliante, owner; Frank P. Sabetti, contractor 114

Lis Pendens.

ALL PROPERTY RIGHTS, FRANCHISES, mains, &c., of the New York and Westchester Water Company in New York and Westchester Counties; the Central Trust Company against the New York and Westchester Water Company and others, (amended foreclosure of a $500,000 mortgage;) attorneys, Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse.

GOERCK ST, e s, 100 ft s of Delancey St, 25x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another against Mary A. Humphrey, (specific performance;) attorney, E. Arnstein.

GARDEN PLACE, s e s, Lot 433, map of Washingtonville, 35.10x137.3x x142; Frank V. Archer against Daisy B. Bogardus, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. B. Archer.

MARION ST, n w s, n ½ of Lot 326, map of Washingtonville, 25x100; Ella M. Merritt against William H. Bard and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Bell.

SCOFIELD AV, s s, 100 ft e of Main St, runs s 360x e 380 to Long Island Sound x n e and n 390 to avenue x w 180x s 100x w 100x n 100 to avenue x307 to beginning; Mary A. Booth against George W. Byles and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Bell.

VALENTINE AV, n corner of Fordham or High Bridge Road, widened, 273.1x77.11x irregular; Valentine Av, e s, 177.10 ft s of 192d or Primrose St, 100x94.1x104.9x62.10; Fordham or High Bridge Road, widened, n s, 77.11 ft w of Valentine Av, 25.11x126.4x25x110.3; Concourse, e s, 175 ft s of 192d or Primrose St, 50x100; Alexander Thain against Harry Briggs and others, (action to impress trust, &c.;) attorney, A. Thain.

3D AV, e s, 225 ft n of 171st St, 50x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company against Mary E. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

36TH ST, 434 West; Robert H. Foote against Mary Lulves and others, (partition;) attorney, J. M. Harrington.

71ST ST, n s, 75 ft w of Avenue A, 25x54.4; Herman H. Hinslage against Marie Schneider and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Scarff.

96TH ST, s s, 208.8 ft e of 3d Av, 96.6x100.8; John B. Cole against Michael B. Healey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. S. Mack.

148TH ST, n s, 291.8 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8x 99.11; Dora A. Liese against Max Kaufmann, (attachment, &c.;) attorneys, Stedman & Larkin.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	75¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	6¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	5⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.31
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	7.75
Beef hams	27.75
Tallow, prime	4⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	6¾
Lard, prime	5.60
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.00
Butter, Western creamery	21

COTTON.—Opening quiet and steady, with prices 1 point higher to 1 point lower, an active selling movement promptly set in and prices soon showed a net loss of 5@8 points. The market closed steady at about the lowest point—a net decline of 5@7 points. Spot cotton in Southern markets, (middling quoted,) was reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Galveston, firm, 6½c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5¾c, 1-16c lower; Charleston, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 6⅛c; Baltimore, 6½c; Memphis, 5 15-16c; Augusta, 5⅝@5 15-16c; St. Louis, 6c. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.67	5.67	5.67	5.69@5.71
September	5.76	5.76	5.71	5.71@5.73
October	5.96	5.98	5.89	5.91@5.92
November	6.02	6.02	5.94	5.96@5.97
December	6.08	6.09	5.99	6.01@6.02
January	6.13	6.14	6.05	6.06@6.07
February	6.16	6.16	6.09	6.09@6.11
March	6.20	6.20	6.13	6.13@6.14
April	6.15	6.17	6.15	6.16@6.18
May	6.26	6.26	6.20	6.20@6.21
June	6.29	6.29	6.25	6.24@6.26

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—Spot cotton, moderate demand, sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American receipts, 7,000 bales; nothing upland, 3 17-32d; futures opened quiet at 1-64d decline and closed barely 1⅛@2-64d net decline. December and January, 3.23b; January and February, 3.23b; February and March, 3.23½b; March and April, 3.24b; April and May, 3.25b; May and June, 3.25½@; June and July, 3.26v; August, 3.28½b; August and September, 3.28b; September and October, 3.25½b; October and November, 3.24v; November and December, 3.23b. Manchester—Cloths move slowly.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 30.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool market: "The past week has been the quietest one experienced in the wool market for several months, actual sales aggregating less than 4,000,000 pounds. That consumers are still interested in wool, however, is shown by the presence in the market of several manufacturers, including one or two of the largest in the country, who thoroughly tested the situation, but holders could not be induced to make concessions. The consumption of wool in this country is greater than for many years, if, indeed, it has ever been surpassed in amount, and the needs of the mills must be supplied from domestic wools unless the latter advance to a point which renders importations possible. Territory wools, however, are still far below the level at which imported wools, in competition with them are admissible. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 3,745,000 pounds domestic, and 210,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 3,955,000, against a total of 4,900,000 for the previous week, and a total of 1,700,500 for the corresponding week last year. Sales since Jan. 1, 1899, amount to 184,728,000 pounds, against 78,718,510 pounds last year at this time.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	73⅞	74¼	73⅜	74¼
December	77 3-16	77 9-16	76½	77½
May	80¼	80½	79 11-16	80½
Corn—				
September	37	37	37	37
December	35¼	35½	35¼	35½
May	35⅞	35⅞	35⅛	35⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	70	70 7-16	69¼	70⅜
December	72	72 9-16	71½	72½
May	75	75¾	74⅝	75⅝
Corn—				
September	30⅞	31	30⅝	31
December	28	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝
May	29⅜	29¾	29⅜	29⅝
Oats—				
September	20	20¼	19⅞	20
December	19¾	19 15-16	19 11-16	19¾
May	21 7-16	21½	21 5-16	21½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Starting out unfavorably for the bull element, wheat passed through several stages of weakness and strength with last prices of the day about at best point, a cent above the lowest figures and ⅝c over the close of Tuesday night. The most important development, perhaps, was the sharp upturn in late trading, attended by an active scare of shorts, in which rumors of a good export trade, fair clearances, and reports that the Oregon wheat crop had been damaged. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 75¾c, spot; No. 1 Northern New York, 76c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80¾c, to arrive; new No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79¼c, to arrive; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 76½c, to arrive; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 82½c, to arrive; No. 2 red, elevator, 73¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 30.—Close: Wheat in store, No. 1 Northern, August, 68½c; September, 67⅛@67¼c; December, 68⅝c; May, 71⅛@71⅝c; on track, No. 1 hard, old, 70c; new, 69c; No. 1 Northern, old, 69c; new, 68c; No. 2 Northern, old, 68c; new, 67c.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 30.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 71⅜c; September, 71½c; December, 71½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 68⅞c; September, 68⅝c; December, 69½c; May, 72⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 66⅛c; No. 3 Spring, 62½c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—Wheat, quiet; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 69½@70½c. Rye, No. 1, 54@54⅛c. Barley, No. 2, 42c; sample, 36½@41c.

CORN—Corn closed 37⅜c elevator, 38¼c delivered, and 38⅝c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 26c; No. 3 oats, 25½c; No. 2 white, 27½@28c; No. 3 white, 26½@27c; track mixed, 26@27½c; track white, 26½@32c; No. 2 white clips, 28½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61½c bid, spot; State rye, 50½c, cost, including freight, New York, 52½c.

BARLEY—Feeding, 38½@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48@55c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.75; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; no grade, $18@$18.25, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $2.05@$3.10; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.35. Cornmeal, kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 73@75c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $14.50@$15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25@$15.50; sacks, spot, $15@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@$16. Winter white; fine, $14.50@$14.75; middlings, $16@$17.50; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $15.25, bulk; ol meal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—Flour—First patents, $3.65@$3.75; second patents, $3.45@$3.55; first clear, $2.50@$2.60. Bran, in bulk, $10@$10.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11@$11.50; short cut, 25@45 lbs, $9@$9.50; —Mess, $9; family, $9.25@$10; packet, $9.50@$11; extra India mess, $14.50@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$27@$28.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 7¼c; 10 lb, 6½@6¾c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 10@10¼c; Western S. P., 10@10¼c; city greens, 10@10¼c. TALLOW—City, 4⅝@4¾c; country, 4¼@4½c. LARD—Spot, $5.25; refined lard, South America, $6.35; Continent, $5.85; Brazil, kegs, $7.50; compound, $5; Western, $5.12½. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard stearine, 6½c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—Beef firm; extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 27s 6d; American refined, in pails, 28s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s 6d; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 32s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 31s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 35s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 28s. Butter—Finest United States, 86s; good, 72s. Cheese—American, finest white, 52s; American, finest colored, 53s. Tallow—Prime city, 24s; Australian, in London, 25s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, September-October, 16s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 35s. Resin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6½d. Linseed Oil—22s 9d.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazilian coffee futures scarcely varied more than 5 points. At one time some positions were that much higher, after the market had opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points. Spot closed quiet on the basis of 5⅝c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, and 6¼c for jobbing parcels. Futures closed quiet at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points on yesterday's closing prices. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35@4.40
October	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40@4.45
November	..	..	..	4.45@4.50
December	..	..	..	4.75@4.80
January	..	..	..	4.80@4.85
February	..	..	..	4.90@4.95
March	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95@5.00
April	..	..	..	5.05@5.10
May	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.10@5.15
June	..	..	..	5.15@5.20
July	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.26

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos coffee market steady; good average Santos, 5@900; receipts, 45,000 bags; stock, 958,000. Hamburg coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 30,000 bags. Havre coffee market opened irregular and unchanged; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., barely steady, unchanged; closed at net unchanged prices; total sales, 10,000 bags. January, 32.75; February, 33; March, 33.25; April, 33.50; May, 33.75; June, 33.75; July, 34; August, 31.75; September, 31.75; October, 32; November, 32.25; December, 32.50. Rio coffee market quiet; No. 7 Rio, 6@250; exchange, 1-32d; receipts, 7,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 12,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 7,000 bags; stock, 318,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4½c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3¾c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $21; Southern No. 2 soft, $18.75; steel rails, $31.50; pig iron warrants, $16; lake copper ingot, $18.50; tin, $30.75; exchange, lead, $4.60; spelter, $5.35.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.90, and in bulk, $5.40; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.85, and in bulk, $5.35; refined, cases, New York, $9.15; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 26c; off Summer yellow, 25c; butter grades, 29@30c; prime white, 29c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c. Linseed, American raw, 44@45c; American boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta raw, 60c; lard oil, 42@44c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.50; tar oil, barrels, $4.50. Spirits of turpentine, 47½@48c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.27½@$1.30; N, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.55; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $2; M, $2.35; N, $2.90; W G, $3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 30.—Turpentine, 43½@44c. Resin, 90@95c. Crude turpentine unchanged. Tar, $1.30.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 30.—Turpentine, 44c asked. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 30.—Spirits of turpentine, 45c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.65@$4.80; oxen and stags, $3.25@$4.90; bulls, $2.50@$3.40; cows, $1.25@$3.50; stockers, $3@$4. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; choice veals, $8.25; culls, $4.50; grassers and buttermilks, $3@$4; city-dressed veals, 9@11¼c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.50@$4.25; choice export sheep, $4.60; lambs, $4.25@$6; culls, $3@$4. HOGS, $4.70@$4.80.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Buckley.
2—German Savings Bank vs. Darrogh.
3—Buckley vs. Goodrich.
4—In re Fay.
5—Mann vs. Boehm.
6—Goettmann vs. Bottomley.
7—In re Noyac Cottage Association.
8—Elchorst vs. Elchorst.
9—Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank vs. Seidenberg.
10—Mechanical Rubber Co. vs. Mears.
11—Hartford Nat. Bank vs. Seidenberg.
12—Third Nat. Bank vs. same.
13—Nat. City Bank vs. same.
14—Nat. Broadway Bank vs. same.
15—In re Ghilloni.
16—In re Sorley.
17—Brosen vs. Renken.
18—Smith vs. Rouss.
19—Mordecai vs. Lese.
20—Crandit vs. Oldhouse.
21—Taussig vs. Hoffman House Bath Co.
22—Maitland vs. Cassidy.
23—Wesnage vs. Wesnage.
24—Wolff vs. Rosenberg.
25—Brundage vs. Brundage.
26—Bennett vs. Austin.
27—Powers vs. Met. El. R. Co.
28—Hexter vs. Rosenthal.
29—Klein vs. Wieland.
30—Lindenmeyer vs. Sonntag.
31

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899.—JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1aw6mTh

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the seme with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6m&d20

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IDENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-1aw6mTh

DRAPPELDREI, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS DRAPPELDREI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 184 East 79th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1899. CLARA DRAPPELDREI and JOHN JOHN JOCHNER, Executors. CHARLES J. OERLICH, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 184 East 79th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh2-1aw6mTh

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnston, Pulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je29-1aw6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM A. SACKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City. je1-1aw6mTh

MATHEWS, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. MATHEWS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1899. CLARA DRAPPELDREI and JOHN JOHN JOCHNER, Executors. CHARLES J. OERLICH, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 184 East 79th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh2-1aw6mTh

PALMER, ANN MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MARIA PALMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1899. EDWIN PALMER, GEORGIANNA McFARLAND, Executors. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap18-1aw6mTh

RIEFFEL, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. RIEFFEL, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Frank L. Hall, Jr., attorney, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1899.

AUGUSTA E. LEIES, Administratrix.
FRANK L. HALL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan. New York City, N. Y. mh23-1aw6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PHILIP KLEEBERG against CLARENCE H. BROWN, MAURICE V FREUND, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the twenty-first day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

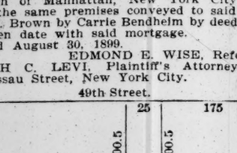
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in Section 5, in Block 1,303, on the land map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence westerly parallel with Forty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly again parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street; thence easterly along said southerly side of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, the easterly wall being a party wall.

The said premises being now known and designated by the Street Number 148 East 49th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and being the same premises conveyed to said Clarence H. Brown by Carrie Bendheim by deed bearing even date with said mortgage.

Dated August 30, 1899.

EDMOND E. WISE, Referee.
JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney, 140 Nassau Street, New York City.

49th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,087.50, with interest thereon from August 28, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $219.76, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $524.46.

The premises are to be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $16,500, with accrued interest thereon at five per cent. from July 6, 1899, payable in gold.

Dated August 30, 1899.

EDMOND E. WISE, Referee.
au31-2aw3wTh&S&s21

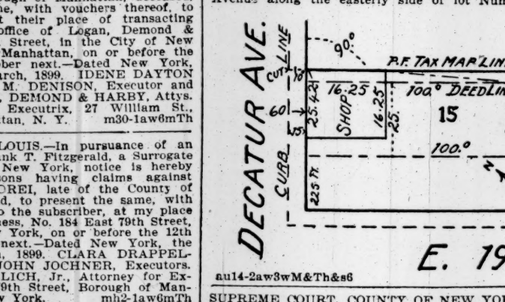
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARIA A. VALENTINE, plaintiff, against DANIEL H. VALENTINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of September, 1898, as amended by order dated February 24, 1899, and as further amended by order dated June 27, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Room, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on said day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment and orders to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known and designated by the numbers 14 and 15 on a map entitled "Map for partition sale of property belonging to the estate of Daniel Valentine, deceased, situate at Fordham, Borough of the Bronx, N. Y. C.," made by Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on April 1st, 1899, said lots taken separately being bounded and described as follows:

Lot Number 14—Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Webster Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of E. 195th St. and Webster Avenue, running thence northerly along the westerly side of Webster Avenue 25 feet, thence westerly at right angles to Webster Avenue one hundred and 81-100 feet to the easterly line of lot Number 15 on said map, thence southerly parallel with Webster Avenue along the easterly side of lot Number



au14-2aw3wM&Th&s6

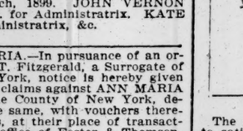
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH G. TURNURE, plaintiff, against JAMES ROGERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the former City of New York, now Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, distant one hundred and thirty (130) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street with the westerly side of Fourth Avenue as widened, running thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, thence westerly and along the centre line of said block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. And being the same premises which were conveyed to the said William H. Moore by James Rogers and wife by deed of conveyance bearing date the second day of April, 1889, and delivered and intended to be recorded simultaneously with said mortgage, and said mortgage being given to secure a portion of the consideration or purchase money mentioned and expressed in said deed advanced and paid by the party of the second part to said mortgagee.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
MILLER PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street numbers 63 and 65 East 104th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,824.38, with interest from the 17th day of July, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $321.23, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $9.00 and interest.—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STANWOOD, ROBERT.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA FOSTER, Elizabeth Shaw, Caroline Ford, Alida Stanwood, Florence A. Morehouse, and Ida B. Stanwood send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be entered in the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, appointing ROBERT B. STANWOOD, or a person having a prior right thereto, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Robert Stanwood, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Sur-
[L. S.] rogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.
au3-1aw7wTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

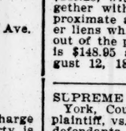
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY A. FREEMAN, plaintiff, against MARY F. CONNOR and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23rd Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue distant 111 feet 6 inches south from the southerly side of 167th Street, and running thence easterly parallel with 167th Street 100 feet to the centre line of the block between Intervale Avenue and Kelly Street; thence southerly through the centre of said block 21 feet 6 inches; thence westerly parallel with 167th Street 100 feet to the easterly side of Intervale Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly line of Intervale Avenue 21 feet 6 inches to the point or place of beginning."—Dated New York, August 12, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

167th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $4,198, with interest thereon from the 10th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $140.25, with interest from August 14th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $148.95 and interest.—Dated New York, August 12, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—FANNIE FALK, plaintiff, vs. CARRIE M. VERMILYA and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment, and therein described as follows, that is to say:

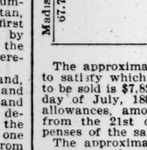
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, and which is bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the southerly side or line of Madison Avenue, distant eighty-four (84) feet three (3) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street with said easterly side or line of Madison Avenue, running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue sixteen feet eight inches; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street seventy feet to the easterly side or line of Madison Avenue; and thence northerly along the same sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, Referee.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street number 1,519 Madison Avenue:

104th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,519.98, with interest thereon from the 18th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $336.86, with interest from the 28th day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $607.65 and interest.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, Referee.
au28-2aw3wM&Th&s18

REFEREES' NOTICES.

15 twenty-five feet, thence easterly and along the northerly line of lot Number 13 as shown on said map one hundred and 56-100 feet to the westerly side of Webster Avenue, the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Lot Number 15—Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of East 195th Street and Decatur Avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet, thence easterly at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the westerly line of lot Number 14 on said map, thence southerly along the westerly line of lot Number 14 and parallel with Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet to the northerly line of lot Number 16 on said map, thence westerly at right angles to Decatur Avenue and along the northerly line of said lot Number 16 to the easterly side of Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said lots Numbers 14 and 15 are sold subject to any and all building and fence encroachments which may now exist on the northerly line thereof as shown by the annexed diagram, the purchaser to take all right, title, and interest of the parties to this action in the land covered by said building and fence.—Dated N. Y., August 9, 1899.

JOHN SABINE SMITH, Referee.
ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City; SHERMAN W. KNEVALS, Guardian ad litem; KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Defendant Dora A. Valentine; JOHN A. CARNEY, Attorney for defendants Priscilla Bogardus et al.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The property is vacant, and has no street numbers and is not subject to any liens:

au14-2aw3wM&Th&s6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH G. TURNURE, plaintiff, against JAMES ROGERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the former City of New York, now Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, distant one hundred and thirty (130) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street with the westerly side of Fourth Avenue as widened, running thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, thence westerly and along the centre line of said block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. And being the same premises which were conveyed to the said William H. Moore by James Rogers and wife by deed of conveyance bearing date the second day of April, 1889, and delivered and intended to be recorded simultaneously with said mortgage, and said mortgage being given to secure a portion of the consideration or purchase money mentioned and expressed in said deed advanced and paid by the party of the second part to said mortgagee.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
MILLER PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street numbers 63 and 65 East 104th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,262.16, with interest thereon from the 11th day of July, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.39, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $707.13 and interest.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
au31-2aw3wTh&S&s21

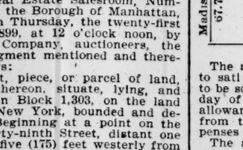
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MINNIE MOSER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Madison Avenue, distant sixty-seven (67) feet seven (7) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street at the centre of a party wall, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through said party wall seventy (70) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches, thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through another party wall, seventy (70) feet to the easterly side of Madison Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Madison Avenue sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the Street Number Fifteen Hundred and Thirty-nine (1539) Madison Avenue, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Minnie Moser, one of the parties of the first part herein, by Frederick Hobbes Allen by deed dated May 26, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2128 of Conveyances, page 497, on the 28th day of May, 1888."—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the Street Number is 1539 Madison Avenue:



The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $9.00 and interest.—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STANWOOD, ROBERT.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA FOSTER, Elizabeth Shaw, Caroline Ford, Alida Stanwood, Florence A. Morehouse, and Ida B. Stanwood send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be entered in the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, appointing ROBERT B. STANWOOD, or a person having a prior right thereto, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Robert Stanwood, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Sur-
[L. S.] rogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.
au3-1aw7wTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

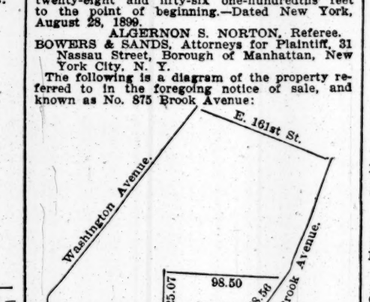
NO. 875 BROOK AVENUE.—NEW YORK SUPreme Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY COMPANY et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment:

All that certain lot of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue, distant one hundred and sixteen and eighty one-hundredths feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Third Avenue with the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue; running thence westerly part of the distance through a party wall eighty-six and ninety one-hundredths feet to the easterly side of the Port Morris Branch Railroad at a point one hundred and eleven and eighty-one one-hundredths feet northerly from the northerly side of Third Avenue; running thence northerly along said easterly side of said railroad twenty-five and seven one-hundredths feet; thence easterly and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight and fifty one-hundredths feet to the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue twenty-eight and fifty-six one-hundredths feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 28, 1899.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 875 Brook Avenue:



3rd Avenue.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,750.62, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $177.00. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $16,763.33.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NO. 877 BROOK AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court.—County of New York. FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against ALICE M. HOLLAND et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 18th of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx and City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue, distant one hundred and forty-five and thirty-six one-hundredths feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue with the northerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight and fifty one-hundredths feet to the easterly side of the Port Morris Branch Railroad at a point one hundred and forty-five and thirty-six one-hundredths feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue with the northerly side of Third Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly side of said railroad twenty-four and seventy-four one-hundredths feet more or less; thence easterly at right angles to Brook Avenue ninety-eight and thirty-three one-hundredths feet to the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue twenty-two and forty-one one-hundredths feet more or less to an angle; thence southwesterly and along the northwesterly line of Brook Avenue two and ninety-six one-hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 28, 1899.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 877 Brook Avenue:

3d Ave.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,773.12, and of taxes, assessments and water rates, $177.00. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $16,765.33.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—The METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT AND OTHERS, defendants.

THE SAME PLAINTIFF against THE WEST END APARTMENT HOUSE COMPANY AND OTHERS, defendants.

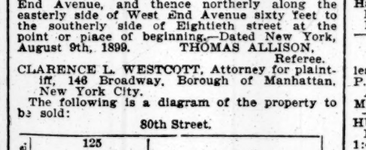
In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale made, entered in each of the above-entitled actions, and bearing date respectively the 7th day of August, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eightieth Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of Eightieth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, sixty feet; thence westerly, parallel with Eightieth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue sixty feet to the southerly side of Eightieth street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1899. THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

80th Street.



79th Street.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is as follows: In the first action, $46,244 55-100, and in the second action, $12,912 11-100, amounting together to $59,156 66-100; and interest thereon from the 4th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances in both actions amounting to $656 60-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,850 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage, on which is due the sum of $73,000 and interest thereon at six per cent. per annum from February 5th, 1898.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.
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RAMAPO GRAB GETS ITS DEATH THRUST

The Board of Public Improvements Declares Against It.

MR. SHEA SPRINGS A SURPRISE

Resolution for Acquisition by City of Necessary Watersheds.

President Holahan and Commissioner Dalton Stand by Their Guns to the Last and Cast the Only Negative Votes.

At the close of a stormy meeting, in which the proposed contract between the city and the Ramapo Water Company was discussed at great length, the Board of Public Improvements yesterday placed itself on record as against the private control of the city's water supply and committed itself to the acquisition by the city of whatever additional watersheds may be necessary. This action, against which President Holahan of the board and his chief ally, Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply, fought with might and main, was accomplished by the passage of a resolution, offered by Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, after a speech in which the Ramapo contract was denounced as dishonest and pernicious. The offering of the resolution and the scenes that followed were dramatic in the extreme, and when the episode was over, the friends of the Ramapo deal admitted that they had been routed, and that the attempt to railroad the city into the contract had failed.

For nearly four hours previous to Mr. Shea's speech the board had talked over the Ramapo contract and the many engineering and financial questions engendered by it. City officials, taxpayers, expert engineers, and eminent lawyers had attacked the deal from one side or another, and other officials and a solitary fire underwriter had spoken in its behalf, when Mr. Shea arose to present his argument. This was primarily a repetition of the report of the engineers who made an investigation into the subject of water supply four years ago on behalf of the City of Brooklyn.

MR. SHEA'S RESOLUTION.

As he finished his speech, and just before resuming his seat, Mr. Shea read the following resolution and moved its adoption:

"Whereas, Section 472 of the Greater New York charter confers authority upon the Commissioner of Water Supply, with the approval of the Board of Public Improvements, to select and to determine all sources of water supply throughout the State that may be needed for the supply and distribution of water in the City of New York; and,

Whereas, said Section 472 further provides for the acquisition by condemnation of any real estate or interest therein that may be necessary in order to acquire the sole and exclusive property in such source or sources of water supply and to extinguish the water rights of any person or corporation therein; and,

"Whereas, the expressed principles of the present administration, when seeking the suffrage of the people of this city, was that the municipality should own and control all public utilities, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is not in the public interest or for the public weal, neither is it necessary that the city should contract with a private corporation for its supply of water; that upon the expiration of the term of the existing contracts for such purpose proceedings should be taken to acquire the rights of the persons or corporations holding or owning any such rights, to the end that the municipality shall own its water system exclusively."

As the pertinence of the resolution dawned on the members of the board confusion seized hold of the entire gathering, except Controller Coler and Mr. Shea. President Holahan was aghast with surprise, and for a moment he was unable to speak. When he recovered his voice he moved to amend that the resolution be not considered until after it had been printed. Inasmuch as the proceedings of the board do not appear in The City Record for more than a week after the meeting, this would have had the effect of postponing action for at least a fortnight. The anti-grab party had a majority, however, and the amendment was lost.

DEFEAT FOR MR. HOLAHAN.

Commissioner Shea insisted on the resolution going to a vote, but President Holahan offered another amendment providing that the words "if the city's financial condition will permit" be added to the closing sentence of the resolution.

"No, Sir!" Commissioner Shea shouted. "This is a declaration of our principles. If it is to be amended in that way I'll withdraw it."

The second amendment was then voted down, and the roll call on the original motion to adopt the resolution began. When Commissioner Dalton's name was reached he fired the last shot of the campaign by trying to have the consideration of the matter put off for two weeks. President Holahan seemed anxious and willing to entertain the motion, but Mr. Shea and Mr. Coler protested, and the President reluctantly ruled the motion as being not in order. The roll call then continued, with this result:

Affirmative—Controller Coler, Bridge Commissioner Shea, Deputy Commissioner Gibson of the Department of Street Cleaning, Sewer Commissioner Kane, and Highways Commissioner Keating—5.

Negative—Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply and President Holahan—2.

Immediately the Borough Presidents, of whom were present Mr. Haffen of the Bronx, Mr. Bowley of Queens, and Mr. Cromwell of Richmond, began clamoring for a chance to vote. President Holahan demurred, however, and said he did not believe the Borough Presidents were entitled to vote, but suggested that an opinion be asked from the Corporation Counsel in regard to the matter. Finally, however, after Mr. Cromwell had declared with some heat that he had a right to have his vote recorded in the affirmative, Mr. Holahan weakened, and agreed that "the courtesy should be extended to the Borough Presidents."

Mr. Haffen testily declined to accept "courtesies" where rights existed, and Mr. Bowley repeated his old-time protest of "what are we here for, anyway?" and eventually all three were recorded in the affirmative. This gave the anti-Ramapo party a majority of six, and settled the fate of the steal. Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies had been present during the greater part of the meeting, but was called away to his office an hour before the vote was taken.

THE MEETING OPENED.

When the meeting opened the board room was thronged with citizens who were interested in the discussion, and with city officials, who felt that there would be a lively session. About the table were the expert engineers, whom Controller Coler had called to his aid, including Eugene E. McLean, for over twenty years the Engineer of the Department of Finance. Wheeler H. Peckham and Simon Sterne, who were present in behalf of the City Club and the Citizens' Union, sat side by side near their chief opponent, President Holahan, and Fire Commissioner Scannell and Fire Chief Croker occupied prominent seats. In the rear of the room were delegations from the City Club, the Citizens' Union, the Social Reform Club, and the Brooklyn League.

The Ramapo Company had no representative present, and the only indication that any of the company's friends outside of the board, were in the room was given by Stephen Barton, who claimed to represent the Board of Fire Underwriters. That President Holahan was not utterly without supporters was evidenced during his speech, when a number of persons in the throng outside the railing encouraged him by clapping their hands and exclaiming "Bully for you, Maurice."

As soon as the routine of opening the meeting had been finished, President Holahan read a cablegram from President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn, dated London, and asking that the Ramapo Water matter be postponed two weeks. The reading of a protest against the contract from the Social Reform Club followed, and then the President read a communication from the Board of Fire Underwriters in which the statement was made that "the proper city authorities had asserted that the city was not able to undertake the work of acquiring additional water supply itself.

"That is not so," Controller Coler interrupted angrily. "The only proper authority in the City Government on that subject is myself, and I never made such an assertion."

Mr. Holahan then called for the report of the Controller on the Ramapo contract. As the clerk began to read this document, or rather series of documents, for there were four of them, some one in the rear of the room complained that he could not hear. The President instructed the clerk to go to the middle of the room, and he did so, taking with him only the individual report of Mr. Coler and leaving the others behind. This omission led the Controller to remark: "Take the others with you. I want all of them read."

"They all be read, Mr. Controller," President Holahan replied. "You'll get a fair show this time," with a pronounced accent on the last two words.

"I'm glad to see you're weakening," the Controller interjected.

"Not a bit," Mr. Holahan retorted, adding, grimly: "This hearing isn't over yet."

THE CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

In his report the Controller complained that in spite of his efforts to obtain data from the Department of Water Supply regarding the Ramapo contract, none of the information asked for had been furnished. He then went on to show that the supplying of water to cities by private concerns had proved to be a failure; that if the proposed contract were carried out the city would pay an exorbitant price for water, and at its expiration would become more and more dependent on private interests; that the Ramapo Company's charter is illegal; that the condition of the present water supply has been grossly exaggerated by Commissioner Dalton, and that the city is in a position to expend by the issue of bonds the necessary money to provide for the extension of its own water supply.

On the latter subject he dilated at some length. With the passage of the Constitutional amendment, separating the county debt from the city debt, Mr. Coler said $30,000,000 would be added to the borrowing capacity of the city. The city now has a margin of $22,000,000 within the debt limit, and this, the Controller said, would permit the city to enter the fiscal year of 1900 with the power to issue $50,000,000 in bonds for new liabilities not now contracted for. In addition, he said, the revenues of the Sinking Fund will amount to more than $13,000,000 in 1900. He showed that prior to the construction of the new Croton Aqueduct this city's water supply was 114,000,000 gallons daily, and that this has since been increased to 265,000,000 gallons daily at a cost of $40,059,581.16 in sixteen years, an average annual bond issue of $2,293,823.53.

In conclusion, he said: "It seems to me that the ability of the city to proceed along the time-honored and amply justified lines of municipal ownership is the only question involved in this discussion worthy of serious argument, for, if that be granted, the objections to handing the city treasury over to private interests become absolutely unanswerable.

"In the light of the figures herein stated, I think it will be extremely difficult to disprove the city's ability to supply its own water, and in view of the fact that by common consent an adequate water supply is a public need entitled to precedence over all other public improvements, it would seem that the burden of proof is on those who deny that the city is able to perform its most important governmental function."

RAMAPO PLAN ATTACKED.

The report of George S. Rice, one of Mr. Coler's experts, was next read. Mr. Rice made a thorough investigation of the Esopus Creek, in Ulster County, whence the Ramapo Company proposed to draw its supply. Of the Esopus Valley, Mr. Rice says it is not particularly well adapted for reservoir purposes, and that the construction of dams and reservoirs would be attended with great expense. The valley, he says, cannot supply 200,000,000 gallons daily. "The least amount of time," he says, "which should be allowed for the building of these works before the water could be used by New York City would be more than five years under the best conditions."

The report of J. James R. Croes on the present conditions of the New York water supply was then read. Mr. Croes, in his report, holds that the first relief for shortage should come from the Ten-Mile River watershed, the supply of which could be delivered in the city within three years. As to the Ramapo plan, he declares that it could not possibly be carried out in the stipulated time—three years. Further, if this supply should increase the pressure, as has been claimed it would, new pipes would be necessary, because the present ones could not sustain the increase.

In conclusion, Mr. Croes says: "From such examinations as have been made, I am of the opinion that the first step toward the increase of the supply of water available for use by the citizens of New York and Brooklyn should be a systematic investigation into the sources of waste, and repression of such waste, which, judging from the experience of other cities, would result in an increase of from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 gallons a day available for use at once.

"Second, the authority should be conferred upon the officials in charge of the City Water Supply to investigate other sources of supply than the Croton River, and to proceed with the construction of works which would furnish within the next six or seven years an additional supply of at least 200,000,000 gallons a day, and probably an equal amount within the next ten years should be provided for.

"Any such works should be controlled, owned, and constructed by the City of New York and not by private corporations over which the city has no control."

W. H. PECKHAM'S WARNING.

Eugene E. McLean, the engineer of the Department of Finance, in his report, which was next read, gave a long array of figures showing the present water supply and the future demands due to increased population, and makes the following objections to the contract: That the city is not in immediate need of an increased supply; that the city should own its works; that there is an abundance of time in which the city can increase its supply; that the Ramapo Water Company is not engaged in the business of selling water, but only in making arrangements for doing so when promise of custom can be secured; that its watershed cannot supply the amount named; that the contract prescribes no method of measuring water, and that the authorization of the company to act as agent for the city in doing what may be necessary for the fulfillment of the contract is injudicious.

As the clerk ended Mr. McLean's report, Mr. Holahan inquired, "Is that all?"

"Yes, for the present," Mr. Coler responded.

Wheeler H. Peckham was then called upon to discuss the subject for the City Club and the Citizens' Union. He began by saying that the city had always owned its own water plant, and that it had been satisfactory. He inquired why the city should give up its privileges to a private concern. Turning to the Ramapo Company, he asked if it had anything to sell. Replying to his own question, he declared that it had not, and that all it could do would be to furnish water under this contract at a rate which in a few years might be so fabulously extravagant that no man would care to be pointed out as having voted for the contract. He declared that the members of the board must not only be right, but must appear to be right.

"If it should transpire," he said, solemnly, "that the men behind this contract are influential politically, and are therefore on both sides of the question, the members of the board must know it, and you must know that men who are on both sides of a case at law render the case illegal. I make no such accusation against the members of this board, and it remains with you to prove that such a condition does not exist."

SIMON STERNE'S SPEECH.

Simon Sterne, in opposing the contract, said that the Corporation Counsel had said the original draft was outrageous. "He said nothing of the kind!" President Holahan exclaimed.

"Well," retorted Mr. Sterne, "he said it was unfavorable to the city, and I believe that whatever is unfavorable to the city is outrageous."

Mr. Sterne went on to attack the contract, especially the price to be paid, when Mr. Holahan again broke in, asking: "Is there anything in the contract binding the city to pay any money until it gets the water?"

"No," Mr. Sterne replied, suavely, "the contract does not permit the company to get $200,000,000 until it delivers some water."

Continuing, Mr. Sterne ridiculed the bond of $100,000 required by the contract, and showed that the bond did not stipulate that the company was to furnish water, but only to carry out the contract. The "delay" clause, he said, was a great concession to the company, as the principal source of delay might be the raising of money—meanwhile the city would wait for water. Mr. Sterne defied any one to show that the contract bound the company to deliver water at any special pressure. He ridiculed the gravity system proposed, and declared that the contract was drawn for one side only. Touching the present system, he said that half the supply went to waste beneath the ground.

Mr. Holahan then invited those who favored the contract to speak. Stephen Barton began a long reply to Mr. Sterne, in which he said the city was in great danger from fire, owing to the lack of water, and that what was needed was more pressure. "The only pressure we have now comes from the fire engines," he exclaimed. "This company will give us 129 pounds pressure to the square inch."

"What would happen to our pipes if that pressure were put on?" Mr. Coler inquired.

"If there is old piping in the streets," Mr. Barton answered, "it ought to be blown up if it wouldn't stand 129 pounds."

Fire Commissioner Scannell, when called on, said that the Fire Department advocated no system, but it wanted more water. He declared that the condition of Brooklyn is extremely serious, and then introduced Fire Chief Croker, who said that the pressure at the fire hydrants now is not more than from 5 to 18 pounds.

"Is there any city in the country that has so low a fire pressure?" Mr. Holahan asked.

"No," Chief Croker replied, reluctantly.

"What do you know about other cities?" Commissioner Shea inquired.

Chief Croker looked abashed, and then replied, in a hesitating manner: "Only from reading in a general way. I get reports from them every season."

Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the Citizens' Union, explained that great stress had been laid upon the fact that in 1883 ex-Secretary of the Interior Bliss and other business men had signed a petition favoring the Ramapo Company. In reply he exhibited this telegram:

Profile House, New Hampshire, Aug. 29, 1899.

Citizens' Union, 42 East Twenty-third Street, New York:

Have no apology to offer for action seventeen years ago regarding New York's then dangerously deficient water supply. Absolutely opposed to Ramapo contract. Controller Coler deserves well of all good citizens. Ex-Secretary Bliss fully concurs. CHARLES STEWART SMITH.

MR. HOLAHAN'S DEFENSE.

This seemed to have ended the public's side of the discussion and President Holahan arose to give his defense of the company and himself. "I feel that after the abuse that has been heaped on me in the last two weeks," he said, "that I should have my say. I don't want to enter into any contention as to who are the good angels and who are the bad angels in this board. An occasion of this kind always brings out amateur statesmen, who sieze the opportunity to attack Tammany Hall. It's all very well for lawyers to come here and make statement over this serious question. I don't know whether they had retainers or not, but all the lawyers and engineers seem to have been gobbled up by some one."

Mr. Holahan went on with a defense of his position, and declared that Tammany Hall had amply protected the laboring men in the contract. This led Controller Coler to expostuate with him, and finally Mr. Holahan, becoming very red in the face with anger, shouted: "You manipulated the public press of the city for two weeks, Mr. Controller. Now I'll have my say."

The President declared that he always favored municipal ownership, and sneeringly exclaimed: "And I favored it years before some persons ever thought of going into politics." He then proceeded to attack the Controller's argument in favor of the city building its own plant, and attempted from the last report of the Finance Department to show that the city could not do so.

Mr. Colelr protested that the report was drawn in accordance with the advice of the Corporation Counsel, and that he differed from Mr. Whalen on the debt limit question.

Going into the water question, Mr. Holahan said that Brooklyn could not get relief by tapping the Suffolk County watershed because of a prohibitory law.

"Who passed that law?" asked Mr. Coler.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Holahan. "Maybe I did. I'm charged with everything nowadays."

"Well, your friends in the Ramapo Company did," the Controller exclaimed.

KNOWS NO ONE IN COMPANY.

"I don't know any one in the company," said Mr. Holahan, as he began a long tirade on the way the Republican members of the Charter Commission had dodged the responsibility for Section 471, which he characterized as one of the few meritorious sections in the charter. He was surprised that "Mr. Rufus Peckham" in his speech had not attacked this section. He declared the city would not have to pay $5,000,000 a year unless the company delivered 73,000,000,000 gallons of water. Unless this was done, he said, every one in the City Government could be accused of corruption.

"The city is cheating the people of Brooklyn by charging them for water delivered in the fourth and fifth stories of their houses when it only goes to the first floor," Mr. Holahan exclaimed.

"Where did you hear that?" Mr. Shea asked.

"From letters I received," was the reply. "They are false, then," Mr. Shea retorted. "We get plenty of water in Brooklyn. I live there, and I know."

"I'll guarantee you'll get plenty of water," said Mr. Holahan.

"But not Ramapo water," the Bridge Commissioner answered.

"We will see about that," President Holahan replied. Mr. Holahan then went into a defense of his previous life and said that his career in the service of the United States, the State and the city, was above suspicion, and that he had never before been attacked. His language was eloquent and he was manifestly greatly excited. Every one in the board appeared to be sorry for him, and Stephen Barton, the Ramapo Company's only friend in the audience, actually wept in sympathy with the speaker.

Commissioner Shea then began the speech, which was a prelude to the resolution referred to above. He said the newspaper criticisms of the proposed contract were only natural. No business man would hastily rush into a contract for $200,000,000, and any official who would do so should feel that he merited criticism. He spoke kindly of Mr. Holahan, and declared that no charge of dishonesty had been made against him. "I am honest myself," Mr. Shea said, "and I declare that this is not an honest plan that tries to compel the members of this board to vote away at one sitting $200,000,000 of the peoples money and rights which the people wish to keep to themselves."

MAY REVOKE RAMAPO CHARTER.

Attorney General Davies Asked to Take Action Against Company.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—The first attempt to have the State authorities take action in the Ramapo Water Company project was made this morning before Attorney General Davies. Ex-Senator Hill appeared for the New York City Viligant League, Bernard Naumburg, representing Erastus Townsend for William R. Hearst, and Eugene Treadwell for the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, counsel for the Ramapo Company. Mr. Naumburg presented the papers asking for a revocation of the charter on the ground that no action had been begun by the company within a year to carry out its charter rights.

Mr. Naumburg contended the company was absolutely without the necessary requisites to furnish a water supply and devoid of any property whatsoever, and had failed to do its duty by paying taxes as provided for by law. He submitted proofs to show the financial and physical derelictions of the company, including a certificate from the Secretary of State, showing that the company had failed to file any annual report and that no certificate of half payment of its capital stock or full payment had ever been filed with him.

Mr. Treadwell, counsel for the Ramapo Company, interrupted to ask what counsel on the other side intended to prove by their arguments. Ex-Senator Hill answered this question by stating that they would show to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that the Ramapo Company had transacted no business within the meaning of the statutes. True, the company had entered into a contract with the City of New York, which might be perfectly legal, but it had certainly failed to live up to the requirements of the statute.

Mr. Naumburg, continuing, said: "This corporation has power given to it that even municipalities are not permitted to exercise." He urged upon the Attorney General the necessity of annulling this corporation, which he said was a menace to good government.

Mr. Treadwell, the company's counsel, said there was not the slightest allegation to show that the company had failed to properly organize. He asked to be allowed further time in which to controvert the facts presented, to the effect that the company had not filed reports, &c.

"In short, you ask for an adjournment in order to meet the evidence adduced?" interrupted the Attorney General.

Mr. Treadwell intimated that such was the case. Ex-Gov. Hill was opposed to any adjournment. He asked that the answer to be submitted by the opposition be in affidavit form. He thought if the Attorney General would issue subpoenaes and give a hearing it would prove a much better mode of procedure. The company's stock, he said, was watered, and the only pipes the company had ever laid had been in legislative halls.

Mr. Treadwell asked for a week's adjournment, which was granted.

COOPER UNION MASS MEETING.

Simon Sterne and Controller Coler Address an Enthusiastic Audience on the Ramapo Evil.

The mass meeting at Cooper Union last night, which was called by the New York Journal's Vigilance Committee, was a great success. The people that came out to hear about the Ramapo water scheme, and to denounce it through resolutions and cheers, overflowed the great hall and filled the street about the building. They were entertained by fireworks, oratory, and brass bands.

Outside the hall a stand had been erected from which a brass band discoursed music and a number of speakers thundered against what they called the water "grab," water "steal," "green goods" scheme, and a dozen other things.

Inside the hall there was a dense crowd. The moment the doors were thrown open the people rushed in and seized every seat in the room. Hundreds had to stand up against the wall or in the aisles. Here, too, a numerous band played patriotic airs, and a long roll of orators waited to entertain the audience.

When Mr. Coler came upon the stage there went up a tremendous and a most enthusiastic cheer. It was the sort of cheer that hails a triumphant act and a popular leader. The only outburst of feeling during the evening that approached it in genuine spirit was the wave of enthusiasm that swept over the crowd when some one started a cheer for Bryan.

As soon as the audience was seated, the managers of the meeting started in to entertain the people with stereopticon pictures and music. On the screen on the stage were thrown sentences that the crowd laughed over and appiauded. Some of them were as follows: "Ram, Ramapo ram," the song. "Dr. Costa: 'Don't open the gripsack until you get home,' Ramapo Company; "Heads we win $200,000,000, tails you lose $200,000,000," Ramapo Company; "We know it's dear, but we need the money," Ramapo Company; "Give us $200,000,000 and we will give you our names," Ramapo Company. The Ramapo Company also, and among them was one showing Thomas C. Platt in a cyclone cellar over which the Ramapo storm was raging.

The meeting was opened for The Journal by Joseph Johnson, who compared the slow growth of public opinion to the accumulation of snow on some Alpine mountain, to be followed by the destructive sweep of the avalanche. His speech was warmly applauded. At its close he proposed that the meeting choose Simon Sterne as Chairman.

SPEECH OF SIMON STERNE.

Mr. Sterne was made the unanimous choice of the audience, and made a speech which reviewed briefly the entire situation. He was warmly greeted by the immense audience when he came forward to make his address as Chairman of the meeting. His references to the Ramapo grab were keenly pointed, and he was frequently interrupted by applause and cheering.

"I deem it the greatest honor," he said, "to preside at this meeting. It reminds me of a scene twenty-eight years ago in this hall, when the people rose in their might to denounce the robbers who were looting the public Treasury. It was on Sept. 4, 1871, that the first Committee of Seventy was formed, of which I had the honor to be Honorary Secretary, and which was formed for the purpose of expressing indignation at the villainy that had then been perpetrated and to put an end to it, and it took two years to drive the guilty persons into exile and prison.

"Yet these matters were mere petty larcenies compared to the present job which it is proposed to foist on the city. It is necessary only to compare the $6,000,000 spent on the Court House steal with the $200,000,000 included in this Ramapo job to understand this.

"For the first time in the history of spoliation there has been no plea made of public improvements. When the franchise which they now enjoy was practically given to the elevated roads there was great need of improvement in the matter of transit facilities. Much the same is true of the franchises owned by the surface lines. Yet in all these instances the improvement came. But who heard before the 16th of August that there was such urgent need of an increased water supply that we must needs put ourselves in the hands of a private corporation to meet that necessity? The Croton watershed can supply us, according to the best expert opinion, with 400,000,000 gallons a day, and with great waste we use but 250,000,000 gallons.

CITY CAN DO WHAT COMPANY CAN.

Mr. Sterne then pointed out that the $5,000,000 a year which it was proposed to pay for forty years to the Ramapo people represented the interest at 3 per cent. on $170,000,000. "Why," he asked, "can this private corporation do what the City of New York cannot do? Can it raise money any cheaper? No. Can it build aqueducts any better? No.

"There is no reason why, if New York needs this increased water supply, that New York cannot do what it has done for 100 years—own its own water system. In all that 100 years, while our offices have not always been models of public virtue, there has been no scandal connected with out water supply. New York has stood as an example in this respect, and as a result there are now throughout the country two cases of municipal ownership of water supply to one where the supply comes through a private corporation.

"It is a great temptation to become personal when I speak of this matter, but leaving personalities aside, I can say with safety that the people of this city, with the newspapers as educators, have about learned that it is dangerous to leave in the hands of political parties the management of the affairs of municipalities. The political parties have concluded that the municipal Treasury is their quarry, and they have used it to keep alive their National political organization.

"But they are nevertheless shrewd enough to know that the end is near, and they know that now is the time to get their fangs in so that for forty years at least, no matter how our ideas may change in regard to their fitness to rule, they can have a revenue of $5,000,000 a year with which to sustain themselves. [Cheers and applause.]

PRAISE FOR MR. COLER.

Mr. Sterne said that he would leave to a much better-instructed man the task of talking about some of the features of the proposed contract, and when he mentioned the name of Controller Coler as this man the applause that followed fairly shook the house. "You know what I think of him," he said, "and your applause has settled the question of what you think of him, which, after all, is a far more important matter."

Mr. Sterne then applied himself to the task of pointing out some of the startling features in the proposed contract, from which he read. He showed that there was no promise of purer water, or of great pressure, and in speaking on the question of eminent domain, he said:

"The city has power to go into any section of the State and condemn such property as it needs for the water supply. This contract states that the City of New York agrees to make the Ramapo Company its agent to carry out any contract. Now the plain English of that is that the City of New York gives to this private corporation its great power of eminent domain, and agrees to pay to the company $5,000,000 a year for exercising the city's authority. [Great applause.] Another part of the contract says that the same may be altered or amended as may be deemed desirable or necessary. So, you see, we cannot be sure what joker is behind it."

Mr. Sterne then referred to the Deacon system in use in London and many of the Continental cities by which the water supply was actually doubled by saving the waste under ground. He said the probability was that this scheme was manipulated by the chiefs of both political parties.

"They say that they are not in it," said Mr. Sterne, "but if it goes through you will see that they are not out of it. And what may we not expect if such a scheme as this goes through? Emboldened by their success in this matter, it would be quite possible for them to concoct and carry out a scheme to roof over the City of New York at the city's own expense, and then charge its citizens so much a million rays for God's own sunshine." [Cheers and applause.]

THE CONTROLLER TALKS.

Controller Bird S. Coler was introduced by Mr. Sterne, and voices all over the hall at once called out, "You're a bird." Mr. Coler contented himself with a plain statement of one or two points. He said he intended to attend only to the "business end" of the thing.

"This seems to be a bipartisan meeting to condemn a bipartisan job. [Cheers.] Some eminent Republicans got up the Ramapo job, and they are now in the background, hoping that the Democrats will be sent to jail. [Laughter.]

"If the city of New York has its finances properly administered it will have money enough not only to own its own water works, but to have rapid transit in the city. [Long cheering.] I have no hesitation in standing here in favor of the municipal ownership of public franchises. [Cheers.] If the organization takes a different position, it is not I, but the organization, that will be untrue to its trust.

"The way the Ramapo job was rushed through speaks for itself. But the people will have to take care of that. I shall look only after the business end of it. [Cheers.] For years the bad end of New York has been shown up. We have heard all about its crime and filth. At some time in the future, when this Ramapo matter shall have been cleared up, as it will be, I hope that political corruption will also disappear, and this city appear to the world for what it is—the greatest as well as the best city in the whole world." [Long cheering.]

Charles Frederic Adams introduced formal resolutions condemning the Ramapo Company and its project, and calling the citizens to express themselves in no uncertain tone about the job. The resolutions also praised the public spirit of Controller Coler, Commissioner Shea, and others who opposed the contract, and were enthusiastically adopted.

Addresses were also made by Bernard Naumburg, Frank Moss, John N. Parsons, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, and Thomas A. Fulton.

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A Fine Line of the new SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS and SILK WAISTS at Very Attractive Prices.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH To-Day 4 & 7 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. 8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE and FIREWORKS. PAIN'S CARNIVAL Postponed until Sat. Next Sept. 2. 9 P. M. WEBER & FIELDS HURLY BURLY. Matinee Sat. at 4. Ex. Mat. Labor Day.

THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all! NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard. THE MAN IN THE MOON! Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Promen. de Luxe! Vast Vaudeville. Maggie Cline, Marie Dressler, 150 Artists. Am. début KITTY LOFTUS. Extra Mat. LABOR DAY, Monday, Sept. 4th.

The Crowded & Ever Gay CASINO'S Wittiest Hit! The Rounders! XTRA HOLIDAY MAT. "Labor Day." Nxt. Mon. ROOF TO-NIGHT! Brightest Vaudeville! Rice's Summer Nights!

LYCEUM THEATRE OPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 7. ANNIE RUSSELL...in...MISS HOBBS A new comedy by Jerome K. Jerome. SALE OF SEATS BEGINS TO-DAY.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN. 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. CROWDED NIGHTLY. 45 MUSICIANS. KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS 25c. 50c. TO-NIGHT, GRAND WAGNER PROGRAMME.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. ANDREW Mack TO-NIGHT. His latest success. The Last of the Rohans. Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve'gs, 8:15.

VICTORIA Roof Garden, Last 3 Weeks. Greatest Place and Greatest Show in N. Y. In case of rain, perf. in Music Hall

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday. Charles Frohman Presents for 2 weeks only HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. CHING LING FOO Rice & Cohen, Yorke & Adams, 3 Polos.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Formerly Lyric. EVGS. AT 8:15. FIRST MATINEE SEPT. 9. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

WALLACK'S Evg's 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15. MAT. LABOR DAY. A Big Laugh Maker. A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE.

MANHATTAN Reopens Next Sat. Eve. WILLIE COLLIER IN MR. SMOOTH. Sale Opens This Morning.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Cor. 6th Av. TO-NIGHT opening of season. Splendid cast. A YOUNG WIFE. Usual prices.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN, 110TH ST. & WESTERN BOULEVARD. Military Concerts Squadron "A" Band.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE Opening, Saturday Evening, Sept. 2d, KING OF THE OPIUM RING. Box Office now open for sale of seats.

BIJOU Opening Sept. 4th THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. IN PARADISE Superb Company. Sale opens to-day.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY AUTUMN MEETING, 1899.
RACING DATES, Aug. 26, 28, 29, 30, 31. Sept. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
Racing rain or shine. First Race 2:30 P. M. Concert by Lander.

TRAINS DIRECT TO TRACK. Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 11:00, 12:10, 12:40, Car train at 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Boats leave foot Whitehall St., via 39TH ST., BROOKLYN FERRY, 11, 12, 12:20, 12:40, 1, 1:20, 1:40, 2, 2:20, 3. Trains leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 10:10, 12, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Kings County Elevated, via Brooklyn Bridge, every 30 minutes. By Trolley lines, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, take Flatbush Av. cars, via Brooklyn Bridge, (New York side,) via Brighton Beach Railroad, or Marcy Av. cars from foot Broadway, Williamsburg, direct to track. All Nassau Electric Roads transfer direct to track. ADMISSION TO FIELD, 50 CENTS. Extra accommodation returning from track.

REVISION OF CUSTOMS LAWS.

Appointments on Merchants' Association's Executive Committee.

G. W. J. Angell, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the General Committee appointed by the Merchants' Association at the suggestion of President McKinley to revise the Customs Administrative act and the rules under which it is enforced, received yesterday acceptances of appointment on this committee from the following:

A. R. Whitney, President of A. R. Whitney & Co. of New York, agents of the Carnegie Steel Company, as a representative of iron and steel industry; George H. Barbour, Vice President of the Michigan Stove Company of Detroit, representing the stove manufacturers; John Wardlow of the Sanchez & Haya Company, Tampa, Fla., representing the tobacco interest and Patrick O'Mara of Peter Henderson & Co. of New York, representing the importers and growers of seeds and bulbs.

Music at East River Park.

There will be music at East River Park by Koltes's Post Band to-day at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

"Star-Spangled Banner."

March, "High Life"..... Pleininger
Overture, "Morning, Noon, and Night"... Suppe
Waltz, "La Carmela"..... Witmark
Medley, "A Trip Through Coontown"..... Chattaway
Cornet solo, selected.....
Fantasia, "La Paloma"..... Misaud
Characteristic, "Whistling Rufus"..... Mills
Selection "Plantation Echoes"..... Cortes
Turkish march, "The Sultan"..... Loraine
Galop, "Trab-Trab"..... Souerlas

Martinelli Visits Staten Island.

The Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Martinelli, paid a visit of inspection to the Institutions of the Catholic Church at Pleasant Plains, S. I., yesterday. The delegate was accompanied by Archbishop Corrigan and about twoscore priests. On reaching their destination the children in the institutions were found drawn up in line, headed by the cadets, and the guest of the day was fittingly received. The visitors were escorted to the church, where there was a short service, and afterward witnessed an exhibition drill by the cadets.